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OCKBURN FRANK

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THE FRONT PAGE

Landslides Have Causes

ON THE Friday before the general election Mr. C. George McCullagh in a broadcast d the nation that he had been brought up Liberal. On the night of election day there must have been a good many Conservatives who felt that it would have been better for the Conservative party if he had remained one. Early in the course of the campaigning we remarked in this column that what the Conservative party needed was the kind of leadership "which would re-establish it in popular confidence as a party which can be relied upon to mean what it says". The leadership that it received in this campaign—and for that we hold Mr. McCullagh even more responsible than Mr. Drew—was calculated to establish it merely as a party which would say anything to get into power.

The voting of the 27th of June was much more than a decision in favor of one party as against another. It was a historic event which raises the whole question of the future of the ancient party of Macdonald and Tupper and Borden. We are convinced that that ancient party still includes a vast number of people who gave it no support, or even voted against it, last month because they were profoundly dissatisfied with the recent behavior of its inner councils. The problem will be to restore their confidence and that of the large body of voters who by the next general election will be convinced that the country needs a change (as it almost certainly will) but will not vote for a change to the Conservative party if by then it s still showing few signs of responsibility or consistency.

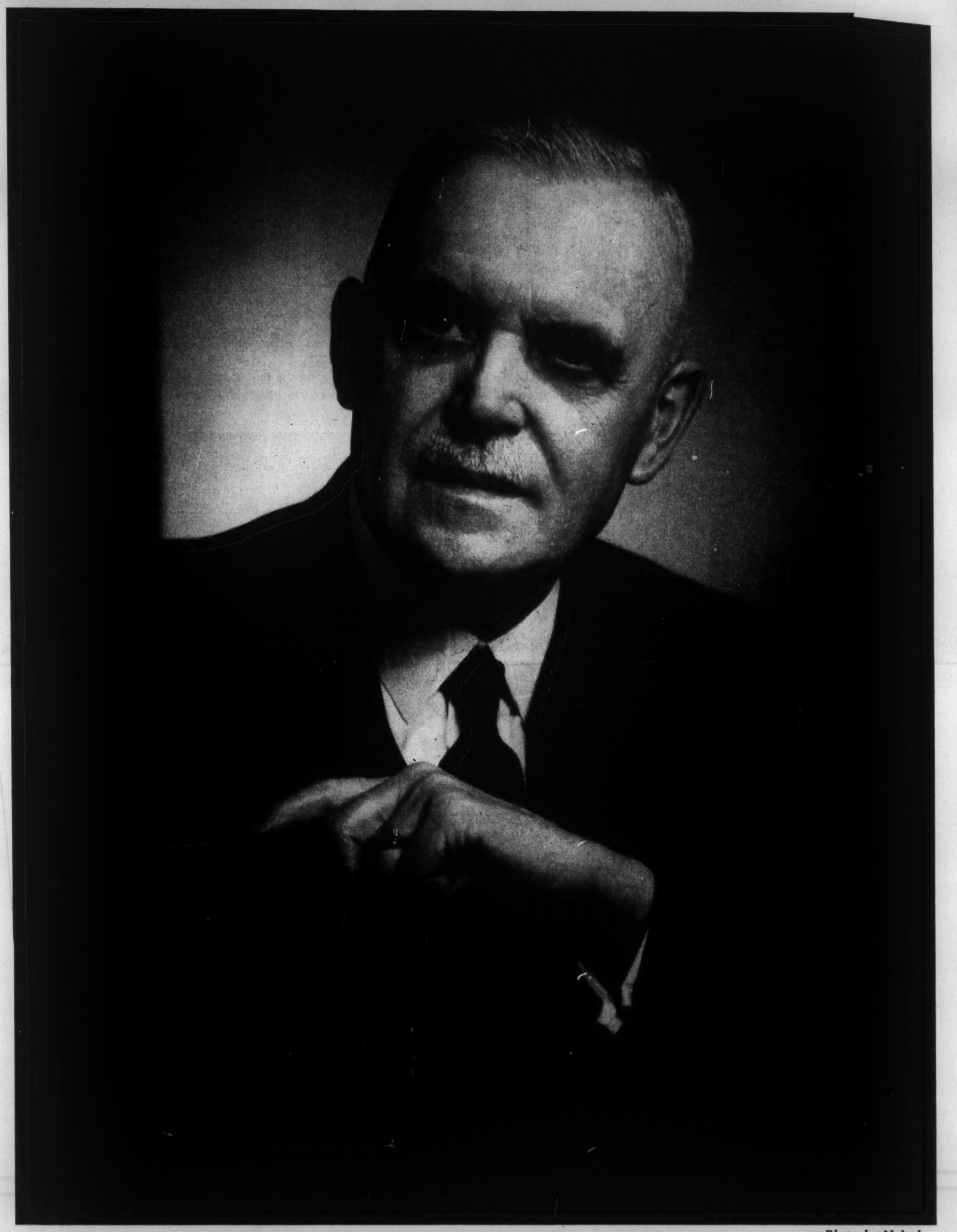
The result of June 27 cannot be blamed on lack of organization, of funds or of hard work by candidates and helpers. It cannot be ascribed to the overwhelming popularity of Mr. St. Laurent—who must however be congratulated on the excellent manners and entire correctness of his personal campaigning. It cannot even be ascribed to the government's record, good though that has been. It goes far beyond anything that those causes alone could have produced. It is evidence of a sickness in the Conservative party which we hope and believe can be checked, but which will not be checked unless it is promptly attended to.

New Style Campaigning

THERE is no precedent in Canadian history for the kind of campaign through which the electors of Canada, or at any rate of Canada east of Winnipeg, have been carried during the past five weeks. It has had far more the appearance of a United States presidential election, with the voters being asked to choose one out of several candidates for a single office, than of a British parliamentary election with separate contests among separate groups of rivals going on in more than two hundred constituencies. In Ontario and Quebec at least, thousands of young electors going to the polls for the first time must have been staggered to find that neither Mr. Drew nor Mr. St. Laurent was on the ballot, for they could hardly have failed to conclude from the articles in the daily press that these were the only persons concerned in the contest.

It has been obvious for some time that all the influences of the new methods of publicity would tend in this direction—to make the party leader all important and the individual candidate in the constituency profoundly insignificant. Before the radio and the airplane relatively few people could either see or hear the party leader during the campaign, and the majority took their impressions of the party and its policies from the local candidate and his friends. Today the party leader can be heard by everybody in the country, and seen by many thousands more than formerly. But this is the first time in Canada that these new influences have been fully operative.

(*Continued on Page Five*)



—Photo by Nakash

LOUIS ST. LAURENT goes back to the Prime Minister's Office supported by the largest majority ever secured by a political party in the history of Canada and by overwhelming popular vote.

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"The Loon's Necklace," produced by Crawley Films, Ottawa, retells an old legend by using carved Indian masks. It was named the most distinguished film of the year.

The Edinburgh Film Festival also praised the originality and charm of "The Loon's Necklace." It will be shown in Canada through the Canadian Education Association.

"Chantons Noël" is a colorful animated treatment of traditional French Christmas carols. It has a fine score and superb singing by a youthful Montreal choir. It was given highest honors in the "animation class."

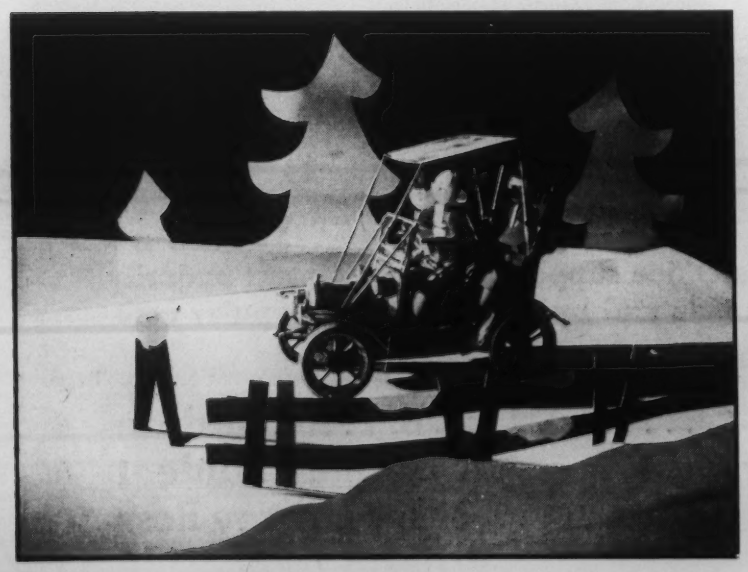
First Canadian Film Awards

By J.R. Kidd

TWENTY-NINE films, all made in Canada on Canadian themes by Canadian producers were entered in this year's first annual competition for "The Canadian Film Awards." They came from twelve different producing organizations. The "Awards" were developed to recognize Canadian talent in the film field, to acquaint Canadians with this achievement, and to raise standards.

The remarkable feature of the competition was not so much the individual excellence of one or two films but the high standard of so many of the entries. Each, except one, of the films is a "short" and they deal with a wide variety of subjects: an Indian legend, diseases in cattle, figure skating, church missions, choral singing and politics. Canadian films are rapidly gaining an international reputation for liveliness and imagination and arrangements are now being made to send the winning films on a tour of Canadian cities and to be shown abroad.

"The Canadian Film Awards" were developed at a conference of more than fifty national organizations, called by the Canadian Association for Adult Education. The "Awards", consisting of paintings by Canadian artists, were presented to the successful film makers at a special ceremony in Ottawa.



"Chantons Noël" was developed by four young artists in the animation department of the National Film Board.

"Beans Of Bounty", by Shelly Films, winner in the non-theatrical class, shows the many uses of soy beans.

Scene from "The Feeling Of Hostility", widely known for its skilful treatment of emotional health problems.

Like "Hostility" this prize film "Drug Addict", was made through the collaboration of the National Film Board and the Department of Health and Welfare.

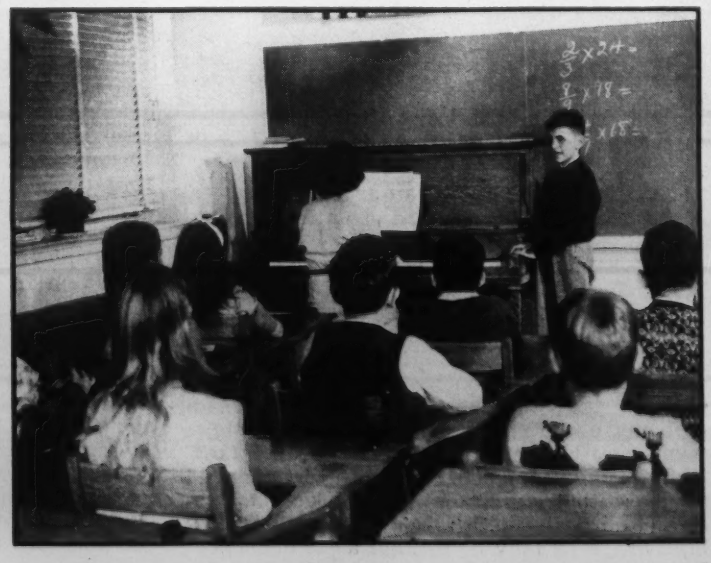
Norman McLaren's experimental work at the N.F.B. is attracting wide attention. Here the artist is painting both his figures and the *sound* directly on the film.

Quebec Productions produced a feature length film "Un Homme Et Son Péché" which was given a special award. The play already famous on the C.B.C. French network is filmed with distinguished acting and fine photography.

Seraphin, the old miser, at home with his young wife. "Un Homme" will soon be available with English titles.

The courting scene from "Un Homme Et Son Péché". This and the husking bee, above, provide two rich scenes.

Winner in the theatrical class is the film "Who Will Teach Your Child" produced by the National Film Board.



The ever-present problem of finding and training good teachers for Canadian schools is the film's theme.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

New Economic Climate

Great Development Is Underway As Canada Nears Half Century

THE shape of some of Canada's postwar problems has become remarkably clear this year. Now that the tumult of the election has died away, they will engage Ottawa's attention as the weeks of summer pass. For those who like the long view, there is plenty of material for speculation about our future, as time slips quickly to the halfway mark of the 20th century. The last 50 years brought two world wars and a succession of changes that shattered many old traditions in Canada and established new. The next half century can scarcely be less crammed with sensations.

The years since the war have not yet fixed the new economic limits of Canada. The limits have changed, and all Canadians accept that fact. But the frontier to which they have expanded is still indefinite. That is where much of our political controversy is nurtured. Just as the geographers discovered that the isotherm of our summer temperature has moved northward, so the economists are grappling with the evidence of a climatic change in our economy.

Whatever may be the larger cycle of Canadian development, the present position is clear. The new dynamic in Canadian economic affairs is found in the programs of capital development that stretch from aluminum and cellulose projects on the Pacific Coast through the search for oil and uranium in the Northwest, to the exploitation of iron deposits in northeast Quebec. This is the factor in Canadian development against which the Canadian outlook is now measured and, indeed, the hopes and fears of the Canadian people.

When the talk turns to the shortage of American dollars, it is becoming customary to point to the heavy inflow of American capital to engage in the exploration for oil and the prospect that Canada will not only become self-sufficient in petroleum but will also soon export oil to the United States. The cure for the shortage is in sight, given time. To bolster this conclusion, it is customary to point to the iron on the Labrador frontier and the prospect that it will become a chief source for the steel industry of the United States.

Even the problem of selling to Britain and other dollar-short markets seems less formidable when the talk turns to Canada as a market for capital equipment rather than consumer goods. One of the discoveries about Canada reported by Mr. Harold Wilson, the president of the British board of trade, after his recent visit, was that Canada is a growing market for British engineering exports that could "in very quick time" be increased tenfold. They were in little danger, he found, of being priced out of the Canadian market. The visit of Mr. Robert Saunders, the chairman of Ontario Hydro, to Britain in search of hydro equipment is but one straw in the wind which may blow a gale of trade advantage.

Mr. Wilson's optimism has its counterpart in Ottawa. It may be that the years just ahead will bring steady expansion in Canada, relatively unruffled by economic disturbances abroad. The flow to Canada of capital and capital goods and the influx of population that would result, promises to balance the risks of adjustment to recessions that originate beyond our boundaries.

"Normal" Unemployment

England Now Debates Problem Which May Soon Arise Here

A QUESTION that has an academic ring to it is coming to the front of Ottawa discussion as a practical problem. How much unemployment should be tolerated by government policy as the country adjusts itself to the impact of U.S. recession? The bitterness that can be aroused by this question may be judged from the current scene in Britain. A few weeks ago the London *Economist* summed up changes that were occurring in the world economy and remarked that some unemployment may be created in Britain, adding that it might do some good. The pith of the argument is that while British production has advanced well, British costs have remained high and they may be so high as to endanger Britain's recovery. In other words, Britain has to adjust its production to the fact that the sellers' market is over, and the price of British exports must come down if Britain is to achieve a full expansion of its export trade.

Whether a degree of unemployment will actually bring about a sharp reduction in the average costs of production is debatable, but the evidence suggests that it will. The outlook in Britain seems to be that industry is going to have it one way or the other. British export industries cannot compete in some markets where price competition is beginning to rule, and they will either cut prices or curtail production.

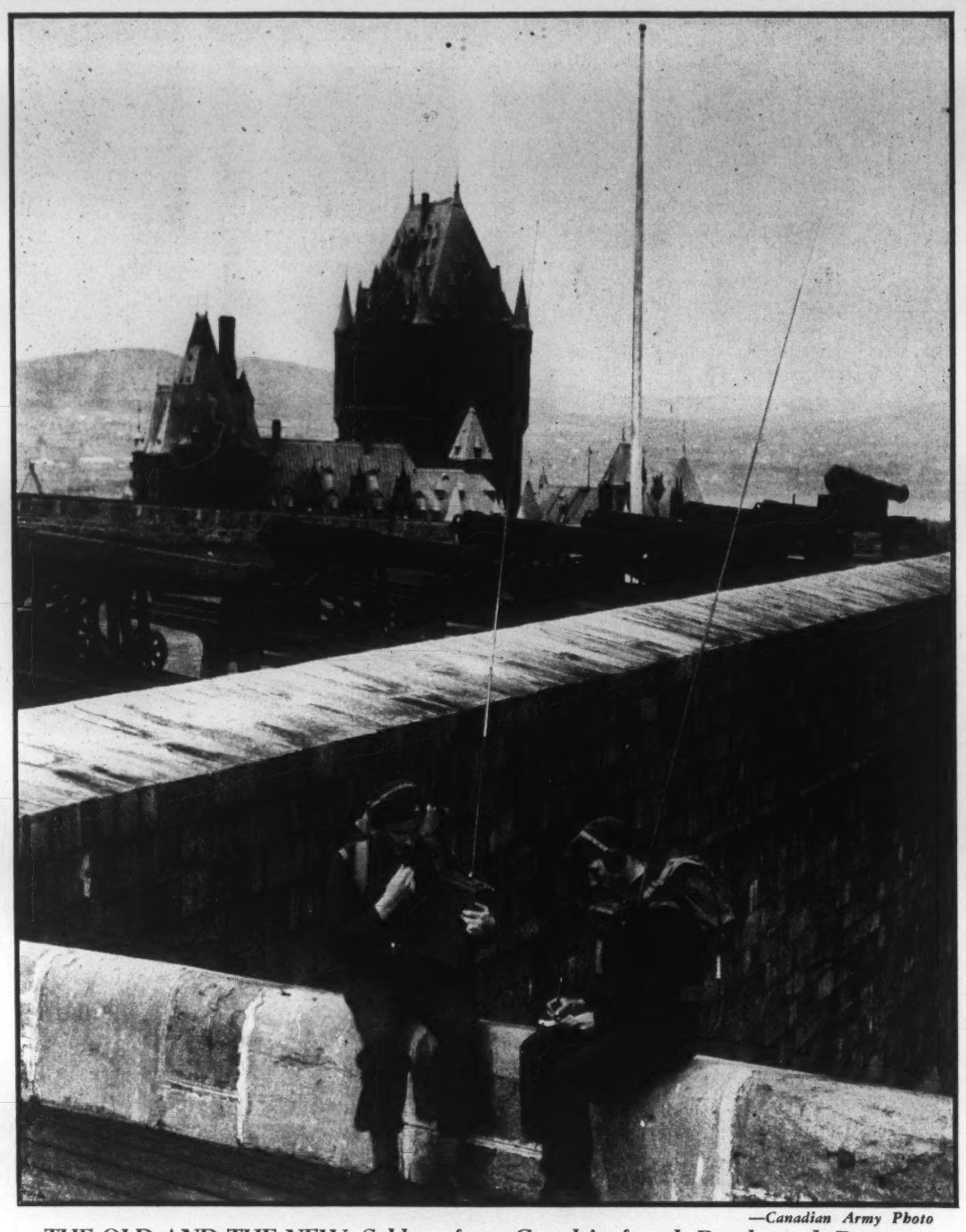
The consequences of unemployment, which no one will defend, are not as severe in the welfare state as they were in the old days. But the existence of a jobless group, that might grow in numbers in the next few months, in a nation committed to policies of full employment presents a perplexing problem to the Labor government.

Some lessons may be learned from the United States, where a substantial readjustment is under way. In May, the U.S. census bureau reported unemployment of 3,289,000. An analysis by the bureau indicated that a considerable element of further, hidden unemployment existed. It reported that "about 1,500,000 persons" were working short hours, generally three or four days a week, because of slack work, material shortages, job turnover and similar factors.

On this basis, current estimates in Washington suggest that unemployment in the United States will reach 5,000,000 this year, and then resistance to deflation will bring an upturn and possibly a change in government policy. Meanwhile, several states and a number of large U.S. cities have gone back to relief laws and work relief reminiscent of the 1930's.

In Canada, the condition of "approximately full employment," to borrow a phrase from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is offset by a rise in the number of claims for unemployment benefits. These claims are an accurate guide to fluctuations in general employment. In the early months of this year they were running some 60,000 claims, an increase of 50 per cent, as against 1948. Unemployment exceeds 200,000 in Canada and probably will increase.

The argument that is raging in Britain may be heard here before long. The *Economist* has suggested that unemployment of five to seven per cent of the insured population might be regarded as normal, compared with a 20-year average of 13.2 per cent before the war. With a labor force of nearly 5,000,000 persons, Canada's "normal" unemployment according to this reckoning would be around 250,000.



—*Canadian Army Photo*

THE OLD AND THE NEW. Soldiers from Canada's famed Royal 22nd Regiment, which is permanently stationed in the Quebec Citadel, try out their wireless sets on the ramparts of the ancient fort. The old troops' quarters are being completely modernized.

Faith In World Trade

Ultimate Revival Of System Is Hope Of Officialdom

THE lull that has followed the election, as far as Ottawa is concerned, is not due entirely to the cessation of political controversy after days of hard-fought campaigning. The course that Canada has followed in the years since the war ended now has some degree of justification by events. This is so though the outlook is by no means stabilized. The debate on policies to see the country through the postwar period is stilled, even though problems may multiply.

Three possible courses for Canada, by no means mutually exclusive, have been (1) to seek self-sufficiency in the hope of consolidating and living by the industrial gains made possible by the war, (2) to throw Canada's lot in with the United States and, (3) to assume the ultimate revival of a system of world trade in which Canada's problems could be managed and the nation's development assured. The third policy, with some deviations, is what has dominated official thinking amid the stress of the past four years.

The theory of self-sufficiency, enforced with import controls and foreign exchange control regulations, has had its day. The unpopularity of foreign exchange control disclosed how politically vulnerable a policy of this kind can be. Nothing can swing the Canadian consumer away from American supplies, and official policy will have to take this fact into account in all circumstances except a dire emergency. The theory of joining the United States is both politically impossible and undesirable on the score that Canadian economic development can never be restricted to the point where it is complementary to the U.S.A. Americans produce much the same as do Canadians.

The assumption that Britain and Europe will revive in due course, with a decreasing dependence on the U.S. dollar and the prospect of a return to convertible currencies, has more than hope to sustain it now. The day has not been reached when Canada's export surplus would by itself finance purchases in the United States. But meanwhile, an influx of American capital, the prospect of exporting oil, iron ore and other new products to the United States, promises to serve until the trade problem is more satisfactorily solved.

Passing Show

MR. MORRISON complains that in England some members of the "working class" still vote Tory. Surely it isn't yet illegal?

•

Mr. Coldwell says that what Canada needs is Socialism as they have it in England, which presumably means with teeth in it.

•

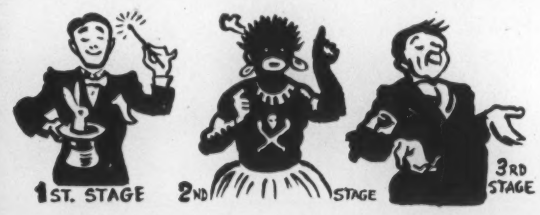
The Canadian discoverer of the artificial kidney has left to deliver speeches on his discovery all over Europe. And we can remember when Canadians wouldn't eat even a real kidney!

•

It is now claimed that the Russians were "discussing" evolution long before Darwin. We fancy they were actually evolving, but even yet they haven't evolved very far.

•

In Africa witch-doctors are reported to be going Communist. This worries us, because in



Canada Socialists have already become witch-doctors.

•

Happy days are here again. Raspberries, new potatoes and the end of the election campaign all arrived in the same week.

•

Astronomers report that they have found confirmation of the extreme heat of the sun's atmosphere. During June did anybody doubt it?

•

Elections are not much fun, but they are probably better than putsches.

•

So long, candidates. It was nice seeing you in the papers, but we shall be glad of a little real news from now on.

•

Cars of the Brazilian Embassy claim, and have been granted, diplomatic immunity from the laws about speeding. When you see a car of the Brazilian Embassy approaching, jump!

•

Apples are the world's most widely grown fruit, but lemon pie is still the world's most widely thrown fruit.

•

Lucy says that the neighborhood theatre that the children seem to like best should be called the Horrorscope.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

They were not in existence when Mr. King and Mr. Meighen were the heads of their respective parties, in the last days of the old-style party system, when the leader was merely the leader and not the whole show. They could not make themselves operative in the Liberal party so long as Mr. King remained at its head, for although he probably exercised more real personal power than any prime minister in our history he did it with a minimum of direct personal appeal to the general mass of the electorate, for which indeed he was temperamentally unfitted. Mr. Bennett made a good beginning at the prima donna type of leadership, but the Conservative party was then unready to submit to one-man control, and a large part of it deserted him after one parliament. Dr. Manion lacked the essentials for either the old style or the new style of leadership, and the party proceeded to experiment with Mr. Bracken, who had probably less capacity for self-dramatization than any of his predecessors except Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The results were disastrous, and the party decided to go to the opposite extreme with Mr. Drew.

In the Limelight

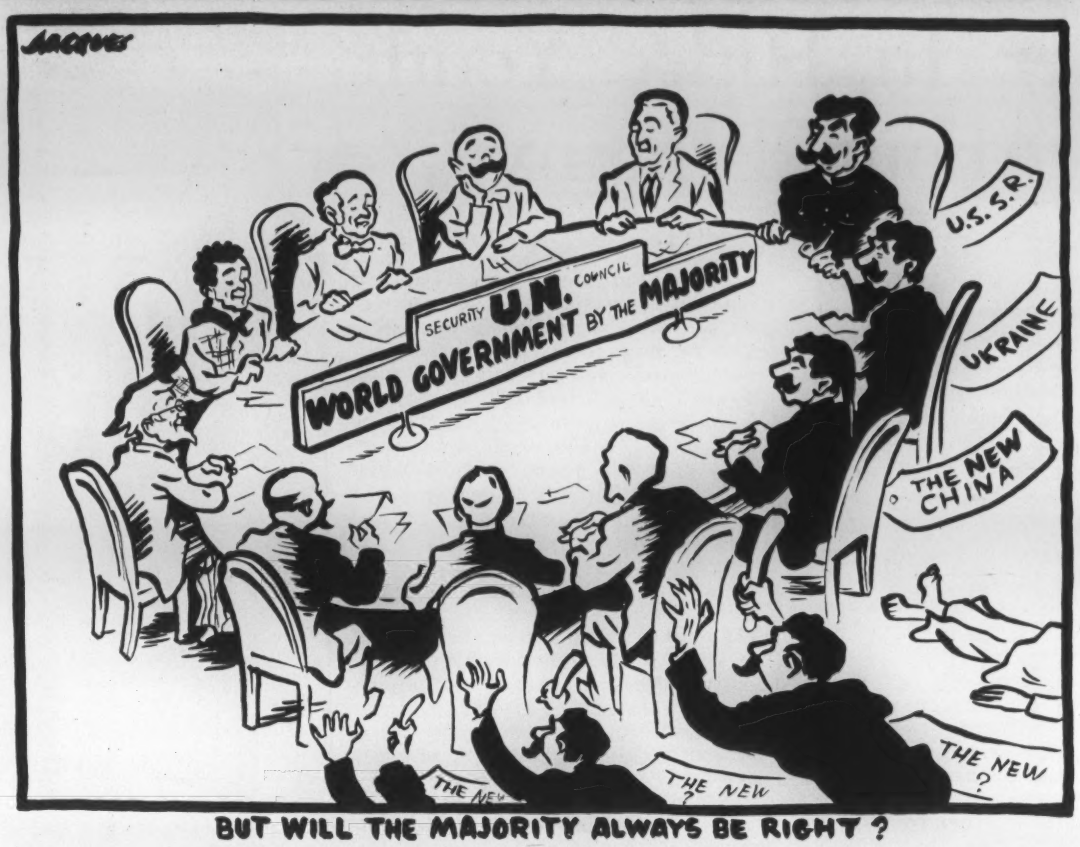
NOBODY would suggest that Mr. Drew has any disposition to shrink from the limelight, and the Conservative press (which since the disappearance of newspaper competition in most Canadian cities is now centered chiefly in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg) hailed with enthusiasm the prospect of having somebody whom it could play the limelight on. The Liberal press (similarly limited) retaliated not so much by limelighting Mr. St. Laurent (though the Toronto Star's efforts went to the length of photographing an unfortunate granddaughter eating a "hot dog" at one of his meetings) as by limelighting Mr. Drew in different and much less pleasing colors. In the Liberal campaign the existence of half-a-dozen other persons of some importance could scarcely be ignored, since they actually held portfolios in His Majesty's government; but in the Conservative campaign, in the East at any rate, it was almost impossible to find any reference to, and quite impossible to find any playing-up of, even such eminent individuals as Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, Mr. Diefenbaker, Mr. Michener, Mr. Graydon and Mr. Fleming; they were usually mentioned merely to assure the reader that Mr. Drew would not have to fill all the cabinet posts himself.

We do not suggest that the character of this campaign was dictated by Mr. Drew, but it is true that the character of his own campaign oratory was such as to lead the campaign in that direction. The general pattern appears to have been set by the two newspapers of Mr. George McCullagh, followed at a respectful distance by the Montreal *Gazette*. The one other personage who did share a good deal of the newspaper limelight was Mr. Duplessis, and for this there was sound strategic reason, for it was plain enough that if Mr. Drew was to be able to form a government at all it could only be in virtue of a considerable turnover of seats in Quebec, and Mr. Duplessis was the tangible evidence that such a turnover could reasonably be expected.

The analogy of the U.S. presidential campaigning here holds good again, for Mr. Duplessis, though not running for any office himself, was performing one of the functions of the vice-presidential candidate in such a contest, namely that of "strengthening the ticket" by bringing the assurance of votes in areas where the presidential candidate himself may be personally weak.

The Late Lady Byng

THE death of Lady Byng removes one of the most charming and also most picturesque of the chatelaines who have in this generation occupied Rideau Hall as consorts of a Governor General. Unlike most of the others she spent a good deal of time in Ottawa after her husband's departure from office, and obviously enjoyed the life of Canada's capital city just as much in the capacity of a private visitor as when she was Her Excellency. A writer of considerable charm, with several good novels to her credit, she published a few years ago a volume of reminiscences of her life with her distinguished husband which contains many illuminating passages about their Canadian experiences. Canadians must be thankful that Lady Byng was spared long enough to know that Canada holds no grudge against her husband for the action which dragged him into political controversy in this country in the famous King-Byng election.



BUT WILL THE MAJORITY ALWAYS BE RIGHT ?

Of Decertification

BOTH the Liberal government at Ottawa and the Conservative government at Queen's Park were denounced with the utmost violence by labor leaders (of the C.C.F. persuasion) during the closing days of the campaign for having enacted "decertification" clauses in their respective labor codes. Apparently it is the earnest belief of organized labor that decertification of a union once certified as bargaining agent to an employer is a crime against labor, against justice and against decency. At any rate in none of these attacks has there been any clear statement of a particular defect in the method or conditions of decertification which labor objects to; the language has been such as to suggest that any decertification clause would be just as objectionable.

If organized labor really desires to procure improvements in the existing labor laws it would be much better advised to use language which will enable the general voting public to understand what it wants. That public is not inclined to admit the principle that a certified union must never be deprived of its certification no matter what it does or how much it loses the support of the workers whom it is certified to represent. Nobody has ever suggested the decertification of a union which can still show a majority of the affected workers as voting in its favor. Why should a union which cannot show a majority not be decertified?

Girls and Gangs

A TORONTO man who has had considerable experience in trying to lure youthful gangs away from their gang warfare, without much success, said the other day that the chief reason for the gang fighting was that the girl members or followers of the gangs liked it. This theory is certainly supported by the behavior of these young ladies on the occasions when the fighting is in progress. It is also in full accord with what is known of adolescent psychology, which tells us that at that stage of the life of a young person the admiration of a member or members of the opposite sex is the most indispensable ingredient of happiness. When admiration can be purchased by the simple method of going about in groups of eight or ten and beating up motormen or elderly bystanders, it is not surprising that some youngsters are willing so to purchase it.

We do not think this phenomenon is nearly as new as people suppose. What is new about it is the socio-economic level at which it now emerges. There have always been "tough" girls, and they always went around with, and generously encouraged, "tough" boys. But in the old days they definitely belonged to, and associated with, the less-than-respectable classes. Their education never continued beyond the compulsory age limit, if indeed they did not manage to escape even before that time. They had practically no source of income except from criminal or anti-social practices, and were consequently always under the watchful eye of the police; and society had no qualms about treating them pretty rigorously when their behavior got them into the courts.

Today, with full employment and a general continuation of education up to junior matriculation, these girls are often members of families with comfortable incomes and themselves attend school up to seventeen or eighteen, and are indistinguishable to the outward eye from the rest of the school population. A recent list of names and address of six youths and three girls who were arrested for trespassing in a barn north of Toronto where they had spent the night showed that half of them came from homes with telephone numbers and situated in pleasant streets in a prosperous suburb. The theory that a decent level of income will automatically produce a decent level of behavior is entirely without basis; and what we are now seeing is a low level of moral concepts (mostly the result of parental deficiencies) in young people who have money enough to go to public dances and run round in automobiles and who are therefore supposed to have money enough to be "respectable."

That which is really disturbing us is the fact that the young females who urge their boyfriends on with cries of "Kick him in the slats!" are now wearing the same kind of freshly laundered dresses as our own daughters, and perhaps even speaking with the same accent. But if we are going to have economic equalization what else can we expect?

Copyright Future

THERE is about to take place in Europe an international conference on the subject of copyright, which appears to have been initiated by, and to be somewhat under the auspices of, Unesco. One of the objects of this conference is to attempt to bring together the now conflicting groups of the Berne Convention, of which Canada is an adherent, and of the inter-American agreement headed by the United States. No nation has more to gain by the success of such a move than Canada, which labors under great difficulties as a result of being a Berne member living under the shadow of a non-Berne country with twelve times its population.

It is therefore some cause for surprise that this conference seems to have received little attention from the Canadian government, and that no announcement has been made as to who, if anybody, is to represent Canada in the discussions. Copyright is an exceedingly technical subject, and the best informed of External Affairs officials might well find himself of little use in such a conference without the guidance of an expert; and both the owners and users of copyright material in Canada are, we think, entitled to expect that this country should have a voice, and a consistent and well informed voice, in proceedings which may profoundly modify both the Berne Convention under which we now operate our copyright system and the relations of the Berne group, including Canada, with the United States.

Now that the Americans are themselves the creators of an enormous amount of internationally valuable copyright material their attitude on many points in which they have hitherto differed with the Berne concept is changing. Their insistence on allowing every country to impose its own "formalities" on the creation of copyright (which in the Berne system is created automatically with the creation of the work itself) has resulted, for example, in allowing Cuba to practically nullify the treaty by demanding an exorbitant fee for copyright registration. The American doctrine also recognizes no performing right in any material not specifically created for performance, so that a new novel can be read over the air to millions of listeners without its author receiving a penny of compensation or having any control over the reading.

But the main element in the situation is the extreme shortage of U.S. funds in all other countries, which has caused a demand in many Berne Convention countries that the noble idealism which has compelled them to grant copyright to American authors on far easier terms than the U.S. grants to any authors shall be somewhat qualified and that they be permitted to retaliate against any country which uses the copyright as a means of protection for its own printing industry. On both sides of the dividing line therefore, there are forces at work which may bring the dissident parties together in a world copyright system of a practical character.

Shakespeare Festival

THE extension to three weeks of the annual Shakespeare offering of the Earle Grey Players at Trinity College in Toronto seems to indicate possibilities of a permanent Shakespeare summer festival in very appropriate surroundings. It is being gradually realized by a great number of Canadians that the Shakespeare plays are neither a purely educational affair for would-be highbrows nor (as they always were fifty years ago) an opportunity for some spectacular "emoting" by a star actor or actress surrounded by costumed supers whose only task was to feed them lines and keep them in the limelight. We now know that with adequate treatment of their exquisite speech, and adequate feeling for the poetic quality of their story, these plays can be made into highly satisfying entertainment without any need for an Irving or a Sothern and Marlowe.

The speech is the great thing. The sensitiveness of the contemporary ear for good speech is at least three times as great as it was before radio and the sound film got at it. This enables us to welcome many passages in the Shakespeare plays which were a bore to the pre-1914 audience because they kept the stars off the stage, and which were consequently cut with great loss to the total effect of the drama.

Mr. Grey has been associated with this contemporary movement for the revitalization of Shakespeare throughout his professional career, beginning quite a number of years ago with the Benson and Ben Greet productions. He is an artist and an enthusiast (strictly speaking of course the two things are inseparable), and the performances of the past few days show that his enthusiasm has been infectious.

RED BREAD

("The Russians have banned the teaching of English in adult-education classes in Soviet-occupied areas of Germany. The Soviets classified English as a 'decadent' subject along with Greek, Latin and Philosophy, which were also dropped."—Associated Press.)

ROLL on, thou Soviet steam-roller—roll!
Ten thousand wave-lengths sweep thy air in vain;
Man marks thee out for ruin—his control
Stops at thy border; in his own domain
The strikes are all thy deed, the idle train
And ship are symbols of thy global might:
The Capitalist is forced to hock his cane
And to admit that (a) he's lost the fight
And (b) the glorious Left is absolutely Right.

Thy bounds have broadened, changed in all save thee—
Rumania, Latvia, Finland, where are they?
Thy bounties wash them pow'r now they are free—
Unlike U.S. and England, who obey
The whim of their electors; their decay
Parallels Rome and Hellas:—not so thou,
Unchangeable save at the wish of J.
Stalin, or wrinkles occupy thy brow—
Almost as Lenin laid his plans, thou rollest now.

J. E. P.

A Former Leader In Hitler Youth Thinks Deeply About Tyranny

By A STUDENT OF GOETTINGEN UNIVERSITY, BRITISH ZONE

Our second student correspondent from Germany, writing to Mr. Max Haskell of the U. of T., has an entirely different outlook on life from the first one (S.N., June 14). Both were raised in the Hitler Youth (in which this correspondent was quite prominent), served on both Russian and Western fronts, and are now 25 years old—members of that "lost generation" which will soon become a big factor in German life. But this writer lost his parents and his home in an Allied air raid.

Where our first correspondent has turned to practical idealism as an active worker in the Social Democratic Party, this one (a more representative German student type) has until lately been gripped by pessimism and turned inward to a study of history and philosophy, looking upon politics as a "dirty business." The change in his thinking during the past half-year is revealed in the two letters, as is his growing conviction that only Christian values can save Germany.

Goettingen, Nov. 5, 1948

Dear Max:

THERE are many things which I have to tell you. I have been reading many books, and the "spirit" is working again; reality—that is, political life and so on—is receding. It is very difficult to be interested in politics in Germany. Everything seems to be useless. You may think, and your newspapers may report, that our situation must have improved. To a certain extent this is true. In a German town you can now see some prosperous people, and the shops are full of goods—except food. But who can buy them at the high prices?

I have sold my piano so that I can go on studying. Yet the money which I received for it is barely sufficient to buy the food on my ration card and cover my rent. There are many unemployed. Germany seems to be a hopeless case, and our own lives are only a consequence of this general poverty.

I am not sure whether you will understand when I say that it is almost impossible for me to read the newspapers. What I would like to explain is that the situation of Germany gives a real picture of the chaos which governs the spirit of our century. Every country which doesn't feel this chaos is living in the past.

I admit that there are many countries living like that. But this is not important. It seems to me that Germany is the most decisive place in the world now—or rather, Berlin, where the Russians and the Americans face each other. I do not believe that a third world war is coming. Neither the Russians nor the Americans really want it. More important, they are unable to start a war, they merely fear each other. But we should fear ourselves more than the Russians.

This struggle between America and Russia, the so-called cold war, is only a surface manifestation of a far deeper struggle, that between the old, decaying bourgeoisie and the new socialistic state. And the latter is coming, I am sure: not from the West, but from the East. You can see, if you pass the Iron Curtain, that a new world, different from ours, is growing there. It is a world in which I could not live, a world in which workers are everything, ethical and aesthetic values nothing. But one can see there that such a world is possible.

Finds Germany Hopeless

I don't want to bore you with my pessimistic view of the world and modern life. The only thing I can do against this pessimism is to work. I try to delve deeper into the past, to reveal the spirit of history, not by historical reconstructions but by interpreting poems, their language, form and content. (*He is writing a thesis on T. S. Eliot—Editor.*)

However, I suppose that, as a member of a strong and flourishing nation, the problems of the past cannot be of great interest to you. You have your tasks and ideals of the present. But I have come to the conclusion that my country and my time are hopeless. In such a situation the same thing always happens: intelligent people leave their own time and turn to the past.

It may interest you, however, to know that modern German philosophy has overcome the check which it met at the end of the last century, characterized by a loss of absolute values due to the influence of subjectivism and individualism. Absolute values are being proven again by one of our outstanding thinkers: Nicolai Hartmann. But what is the use of all that?

Germany, standing between America (pragmatism) and Russia (communism), is a little, weak country, without any political importance. Not only is Germany weak; the whole of Europe is decaying.

(*Six months bring a great change in his outlook. He is still existing on the money from the piano, and is so poor that he can write only a brief letter for lack of paper and air mail postage. But the general improvement in life all around him is having its effect. His pessimism is passing and he now feels that "intelligent" people and "men of the spirit" like himself should and will participate in building a democracy in Western Germany. In this they are powerfully spurred on by the Communist tyranny in Eastern Germany.—Ed.*)

His Attitude Changes

Goettingen, June 1, 1949.

Dear Max:

YOU have asked me what the situation is like in Germany today, and whether my views have changed over the winter. You will miss my old pessimism. It is not quite gone, but our situation is no longer so hopeless as it was half a year ago.

You realize, of course, that as a student of German and English literature I am not quite the man to give an important view of the present German situation. It is a matter of course for an English or a Canadian student to read the newspapers and take part in the political life of his university and his country. From Canadian students with whom I have talked, (at last year's Canadian-German Student Seminar in Germany) I always got the impression that there is no great difference between a "man of the spirit" and the man in the street, as far as political affairs are concerned.

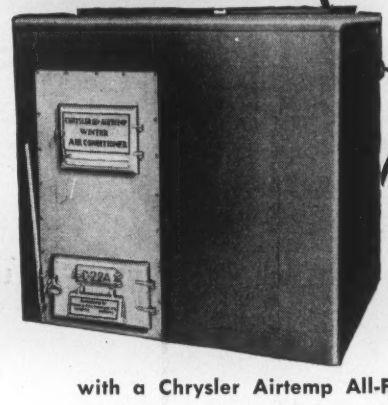
In Germany it is quite different. Here there is a gulf between men of thought and men of action. The former is likely to think that only learned people are true men, the latter that reading and writing books is no real man's work at all.

The explanation for this lies in the German tradition, by which the ruling classes, the aristocrats of the eighteenth century and the burghers of the nineteenth century, became the leaders in cultural life as well. Where the burghers of England and America gained domination through their practical sense and acquisition of wealth, in Germany they gained influence through becoming learned.

This German academic tradition which was formed a century or more ago still persists to a large extent today, leading students to over-rate the world of thinking and neglect the world of practical daily life. Only when you keep this in mind can you understand how it was possible that so many German professors took no stand against National Socialism from 1933 to 1945.

But to come to the present situation: the currency reform has been the most important event in Ger-

CHRYSLER AIRTEMP



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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

CURRENCY REFORM in Western Germany quickly filled the shops with food and goods, dried up the black market. As this correspondent relates, "the operation, though not painless, has been very successful."

many since the war. We all feared this operation, and it was not a painless one. Yet considering Western Germany as a whole, it has been very successful.

Great difficulties persist, however. Many people have become impoverished; many are unemployed, and their number is still increasing. Many economic problems remain to be solved.

The second big event is the effort to set up a democratic state. Many people say that the Germans are incapable of running a democratic government, that they need a "leader." I think this is nonsense, although I admit that the lack of interest of many intelligent people in politics (which they think is a dirty business) is not a good foundation for democracy.

We can never forget, however, that there is a very good example of what we can expect if we fail to form a democratic state. Not far from where I write, the Russian Zone begins. I know many people who have lived there, and they all tell me the same story: the kind of government in the Russian Zone is, so to speak, a reversal of human society, with the lowest elements on top.

Every Country Must Decide

I think that every country must decide whether it is to become a Christian democracy or an absolute materialist tyranny which subdues the individual and robs him of his liberty, so that he becomes a mere wheel in a gigantic machine and is classified by the number of operations he is able to perform per hour. In short, he becomes a cipher.

Being aware of this danger, I am sure that the Western part of Germany will strive to make its new democratic state work. The conditions of life have improved; more than that, life is already almost normal in Western Germany. And I believe you will agree when I say that democracy can only function when people are not completely preoccupied with finding food, mending old clothes, and sleeping to deaden the cry of an empty stomach.

A new period is now beginning in Bonn. A German government has been formed there again, and many Germans are hopeful that this new period will be better than the past four years. Men are assembled there who are able to build a new Germany, and I am quite sure that in such an ordered state even the "intelligent" classes will participate in political affairs. In this connection you must realize that to be a politician was a very dubious occupation in Germany, desperately poor and demoralized from the lost war, until last midsummer, when the currency reform began to improve things.

Looking now to Germany's future, I like to put her into the greater context of Europe. This means finding an answer to the question, what task has this country, having lost the war and only beginning to recover from this heavy blow, to fulfil as a part of the whole of Europe?

We live in an age which has to overcome the skepticism of the end of the nineteenth century, a skepticism which, questioning all human faculties and values, replaced the earlier rationalistic belief in progress. Russian Bolshevism, seeking to realize a human paradise on earth, represents a carry-over of this optimism, as did German National Socialism. It is characteristic of both of them that they should try to subdue modern art, which has revealed quite a new attitude of man towards the world, an attitude which does not place man at the centre of the universe.

The last two wars have shown very distinctly that man is not a power to himself, that he cannot exist without acknowledging something absolute above him from which he must derive eternal values. These values cannot be replaced by human technique or organization. When men try to do so, the consequence is tyranny, because a "great man" is only substituted for God.

Germany has been through a period of such tyranny. Now it has seen the false values created by this tyranny destroyed. Thus there is some hope that this country will be able to find a new way, a way in which Christian values must be the guide.

Do you know this neighbour of yours?

PROBABLY you've seen him many times. But you might not always recognize him, for he appears in several different roles.

At home, he is a typical father. And this role helps him understand the problems that other fathers face — especially in trying to provide financial security for their families.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Brains Are Battling Problem Posed By 1949's Recession

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN will tell the nation this month what he thinks should be done to solve the rising problem of unemployment. His views will accompany the mid-year report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. This was made known after six Democratic congressmen called on Mr. Truman at the White House to recommend what they call "economic expansion" legislation. Its purpose would be to meet the problem of deflation.

Mr. Truman has had the best brains in the hierarchy of the Fair Deal Administration studying a formula for keeping the national economy on a constantly steady and even keel. The legislation to come from their planning is expected to be based on the theory of an expanding U.S. economy and it will seek to maintain full production and full employment. Only in the event that "conditions really get bad" is it likely that attempts will be made to put the program into effect this year.

While the best brains in the Administration are seeking bulwarks against economic dangers, the Truman legislative program is continuing to find heavy opposition in Congress.

The issue is gradually resolving into a question of being "for" or "against" a "shift to statism." Truman opponents contend that the Administration proposals, health insurance, expanded social security, more public housing, all spell socialism.

On the question of warding off a depression, however, even conservative business observers appear to favor governmental action to solve economic trouble. The current signs have been none too good. Steel production has declined. The stock market has slumped. Unemployment has increased unseasonably to new post-war peaks. There are forecasts of lowered farm prices.

The six legislators proposed creation of a National Economic Co-operation Board to recommend policies aimed at promoting employment, production and purchasing power. The program includes long-range public works planning, expansion of private investment through more favorable treatment of new construction under tax laws.

This proposal was presented by Senators Murray, Humphrey and Thomas, and Representatives Patman, Douglas and Biemiller. It is based on planning of the 9-man Administration economic brain trust headed by Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan. Its members have been called "the working architects of the economic Fair Deal." They are trying to translate economic theories of John Maynard Keynes and Professor Alvin H. Hansen into a working program. Their basic assumption is that an average of 500,000 to 750,000 new job opportunities should be available each year to a growing population, and that there should be an annual increase of 3 to 4 per cent in total production.

Their recommendations are contained in the Economic Expansion Act of 1949, designed to implement the Employment Act of 1946 in which Congress stated it was the continuing responsibility of the federal government to promote maximum employment, production and buying power. The new legislation, in the words of its Congressional backers, "seeks to provide a means for the widest cooperation between the national government and industry, labor, agriculture, consumers, state and local governments, and regional developmental organizations to achieve the objectives of the fullest use of resources and manpower, and to sustain high levels of economic activity."

MAINTAIN A FIRM STAND

To Find Peaceful Solution Is Task Facing U.S.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN joined with his Secretary of State Dean Acheson in advocating that the nation continue to maintain a firm stand on the European issue. He went to National Airport in a hot Washington sun to meet and congratulate Secretary Acheson for an excellent job at the Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris. Later he heard Congressional leaders promise action in the Atlantic Pact and its accompanying arms program this session.

"I am confident," Mr. Truman said, "that the American people see this as clearly as I do and that there will be no slacking in our efforts to achieve the great task which history has placed upon our country."

That task, in case there is any doubt about it, is to find a peaceful solution to European problems in the face of continued resistance from Russia, in Europe and around the world. Democratic Floor Leader Scott W. Lucas and Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Tom Connolly expressed the "hope" that the pact and arms program would be pushed through Congress.

REMOVE KLAN BED-SHEETS

KKK Offers $500 For Proof Klanners Are Involved

IN THE face of threats of investigations by state governments and congress into terrorism by masked bed-sheet wearing night riders, the Ku Klux Klan has denied responsibility for the outrages and has blamed an offshoot "Bolshevist organization" for causing the trouble.

Meantime, congress is moving ahead on a probe called for by Representative Cellar of New York, who placed it in charge of Representative Byrne, head of the House Judiciary Committee's civil rights subcommittee.

In Alabama, scene of recent outrages against individuals, the State House of Representatives approved a law banning public wearing of masks or hoods

The Klan, meantime, has offered $500 for proof its members were involved, but public opinion, at least in more northerly parts, seems determined to remove those bed-sheets.

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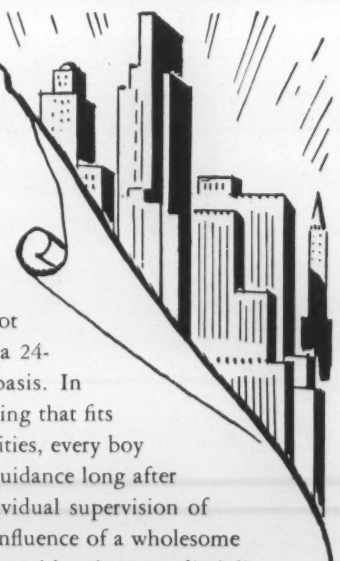

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

At 80, Originator Of Boys' Camps Still Does "Monte Cristo" Dive

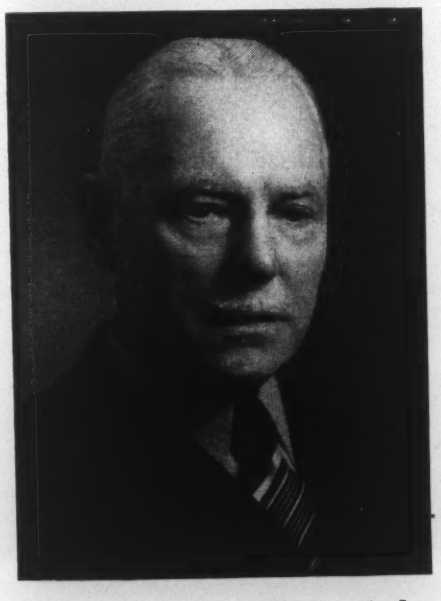
By GARRETT WILLIAMSON

"ELDERLY man, sewn in sack, is hurled from dock." This headline might have startled a news-hungry world at any time during a period of twenty years or more had a reporter been present when the deed was done. The Count of Monte Cristo did it only once under extreme compulsion but Arthur Lewis Cochrane at Camp Temagami made it an annual event. How he succeeded in staying under water for four minutes has never been explained but that it did him no harm is clear to all those who know him now at eighty years of age.

Mr. Cochrane is not an exhibitionist but he does understand boys, and a stunt which has withstood their candid scrutiny through year after year is a tribute to his character quite as much as to his skill. His success with boys can only be explained on the theory that he has always retained the spirit of a boy while acquiring an ever-increasing store of woodland knowledge.

He was not by inheritance a woodsman. Born in 1870 in Birmingham, England, the bush, for him was a place of dreams. Those dreams were colored and given shape by books of pioneer life. Before he crossed the ocean, he had roved the woodlands with Fennimore Cooper and the frozen North with R. M. Ballantyne. He had become a lover of wild places before he ever saw them and when, as a lad, he put away childish things to enlist with the Grenadier Guards, the romance of canoe and paddle were merely latent.

In 1894, after five years of soldiering, which gave him the discipline as useful in civilian life as it is essential to a military career, he came to Canada to become physical instructor at Upper Canada College in Toronto. For 27 years he held that post and left a deep imprint on young Canadian manhood. An expert boxer himself, he made boxing a part of the physical training at the college and taught many a boy that victory and defeat are less important than modesty and courage.



AT 80, A. L. COCHRANE this year celebrates his Golden Jubilee of boys' camp operation. His stunt of being thrown into the water sewn in a sack has always been an outstanding event of each year's camp.

Pioneer

The distinguishing feature of A. L. Cochrane's life has been service and his long record shows that it has been successful service. He introduced the methods of the Royal Life Saving Society into Canada in 1896 and, in 1908, he founded the first Canadian branch of the Society in Ontario. He was the first in Canada to win its highest award, the Diploma, and, in 1907, for his promotion of swimming and life saving, he was appointed Honorary Associate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Due to Mr. Cochrane's pioneer work, there are today branches of the Society in many of the Canadian provinces.

His purely academic love of the woods was soon given practical expression. By trial and error, he put his woodland theories to the test and learned, the hard way, to live and travel in the bush. Thorough is another name for Cochrane and it was no longer as an amateur that he formed his first boys' camp on Lake Muskoka in 1900. Since then, he has operated a camp each year; that of 1949 will be his fiftieth. Grandsons of some of his first campers will be with him this year learning the virtues of self-reliance and acquiring the skills that were essential in developing the great Canadian heritage north of 46.

Beautiful as the Muskoka Lakes were and are today, they no longer satisfied the voyageur spirit of A. L. Cochrane after three years of camping there. Alex Davidson, an alumnus of the Muskoka Camp, had done research work far to the north at Lake Temagami. It was the sort of country A. L. had dreamed about and, in 1903, he set out with a party of boys, Pat Goldie and George Blackstock among them, to explore the area.

Maps Non-Existent

They travelled by word-of-mouth description, for maps were non-existent. From North Bay, the end of steel in those days, they paddled down Trout Lake and the Mattawa River to the Ottawa. Then up the Ottawa they went through pine forests, which even then had been ravaged by the square-timber pirates. Through the slacker current of lower Lake Temiskaming, they pushed to the mouth of the Montreal River. They were following the route taken by the T. & N.O. engineers and their transport canoes in 1900. Up the Matabitchuan, known to them perhaps as the Swan River, they went to tortuous Rabbit Lake and so through Snake Lake with a short portage to the Northeast Arm of Lake Temagami.

They and the railway reached Temagami at about the same time and before modern transportation had affected the ancient customs of the country. Steam and gasoline motor were unknown on Lake Temagami and the boy in A. L. Cochrane thrilled at the sight of a great bark canoe with eight Ojibways plying rhythmic paddles to bring the Hudson's Bay factor out to steel. The H.B.C. post had been on Bear Island for 100 years but the days of the transport canoe, for it, were numbered.

Drinking deep the beauties of the lovely lake, A. L. and the boys pushed on for 20 miles to a group of islands in the South Arm. They explored no farther. A. L. knew that this was journey's end. They went ashore and blazed a giant pine. The pine and blaze, until a few years ago, were still to be seen at Camp Temagami.

Blazed a Trail

A. L. Cochrane was the first to organize a boys' summer camp in Canada. He blazed a trail on which today are boys' camps numbered in the hundreds. What Canada owes to the training given by these camps, in self-reliance, initiative, courage and hardihood, cannot be estimated but it is great. In business life, in the romantic world of the prospector and on the battlefield, the lessons learned with canoe and axe and tumpline as a boy, have moulded manly character. What a treasure-house of memories, too, the camps have provided. With toes toasting at a crackling hearth, many a man lets his mind retrace the dim trail to a campfire on a portage. Once more the trout jumps for the fly and the ancient thrill of white water converging to a V brings a tingle to the blood.

A. L. Cochrane has fifty years of camping memories. In the main, they are pleasant memories but one at least chases cold shudders up his spine. It was at the time when Lord Byng was Governor General of Canada. He, with Lady Byng, visited Camp Temagami. A muster parade was called, after the camp was readied for inspection. Old Guardsman that he was, A. L. was ever a stickler for neatness and disciplined behavior. Judge of his horror when the first cabin visited was in a state of wild confusion. Blankets littered the floor and kit was everywhere. Withdrawing hastily, a second showed an equal chaos.

It was a situation which not even a case-hardened sergeant-major could have taken with *sang-froid*. The third cabin, however, solved the enigma. There having the time of their young lives were the camp's two bear cubs. Even Lord Byng, a stickler himself, was stumped at writing up a crime sheet.

Since to depict only a man's achievements is to produce at best a silhouette, a living portrait demands the warmth of intimate associations. That A. L. Cochrane has been an ardent golfer tells that he is a companionable man and his love of a day's fishing on a remote lake, accompanied only by his little granddaughter, portrays the calm spirit leading to philosophic thought. It is, however, in considering his family that his portrait comes to life. He married Annie Manning, a girl of sound English stock, shortly before he left for Canada and she and their five children, all of whom survive, have always formed a strongly cohesive family group. Until a few years ago, Mrs. Cochrane played her thirty-six holes of golf almost daily in the summer and she has been at Camp Temagami without a break for the past forty-five years.

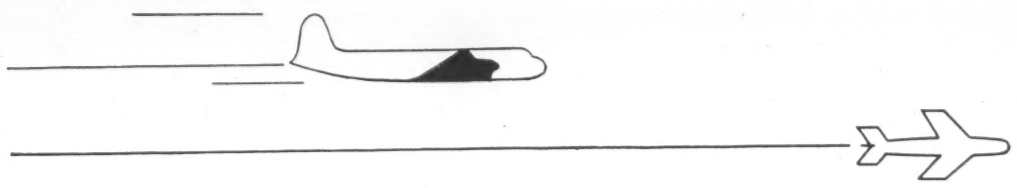
The artist must be prepared to put into the picture the light of high intelligence and artistry, which a portrait of Mrs. Cochrane too would share. Consider the children of this couple. Honora was for years a teacher at the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto, and is an artist of high merit. Mrs. Oxley Goshorn, (Dorothy, the second child), represents the love of home which is characteristic of the Cochranes. Gib, the only son, has been Director of Athletics for 26 years at the University of Toronto Schools, fought in the First Great War as a pilot in the R.N.A.S. and has been an active assistant to his father at Camp Temagami from its early days. Marjorie, who has been devoted to music during her whole life, is an A.T.C.M. and has for years been a teacher at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto. Mrs. Alan Nisbet, the youngest child and Billie to her intimates, has been the Women's Swimming Instructress at the University of Toronto, was a member of the Canadian Olympic team at Berlin and for many years assisted her father at the camp.

Young at 80

The finished picture will show a young man for all his eighty years. As guardsman, life saver extraordinary, moulder of character in school and camp, and as good companion, friend and father, A. L. Cochrane can look back on a lifetime of useful service and can this year celebrate his Golden Jubilee of camping with the heartening assurance that he has an honorable place in the affections of Young Canada.

As long as the "wooden soldier" dive is taken from the tower at Camp Temagami who shall dare to say that, for all his eighty years, A. L. Cochrane today is old.

VERSATILITY



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LIGHTER SIDE

Trousseau Tea

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"COULD you pick me up at the Hiller's at five-thirty?" Mrs. Emmet said, "I have to go to Marilyn's trousseau tea."

"What is a trousseau tea?" Professor Emmet asked.

"Oh just a party where the bride shows off her clothes and underwear and shower gifts," Mrs. Emmet said. "You wouldn't be interested, there isn't any anthropological angle."

"Five-thirty did you say?" Professor Emmet asked.

Mrs. Emmet nodded and kissed him goodbye. "And try not to be later," she said, "I'm worn out with Marilyn's wedding."

Professor Emmet arrived at 5.28 and was greeted in the living-room by the bride-elect. "Now don't *you* tell me you remember me in my go-cart," she said.

"I never saw you in your go-cart," Professor Emmet said. "You're looking very beautiful."

Marilyn smiled at him radiantly. "If you'd like to look at my things, they're upstairs," she said. "I'd go with you but I have to stick round with the guests. I'll send Aunt Thelma up to show you round."

Professor Emmet went upstairs and turned into the first room he came to. Every wall was hung with Marilyn's trousseau and he ranged through, studying the mixed and matched ensembles, the intricately-strapped sandals, the nuptial night-gown with its matching negligee by the bed. The bed itself was completely covered with cellophane-wrapped articles among which he was able to identify only two rows of nylon stockings and four unmistakable foundation garments. He was studying a matching set of scanties, each delicately embroidered with the day of the week when Mrs. Emmet came in.

"FOR heaven's sake, Gilbert, so here you are," she said, and took his arm. "Look, come in here, I want you to see our gift."

She led him into the adjoining room. "The Mixmaster," she said, "Marilyn's crazy about it. The refrigerator is from the groom's parents, and Marilyn's Aunt Thelma, you remember her, she's Mrs. McKendrick, gave them the toastmaster."

The refrigerator wore a broad, oblique white sash, like an order of merit. The mixmaster wore a smaller white bow. So did the toastmaster beside it.

"So this is where you are, I've been looking all over for you!" said Mrs. McKendrick, popping in the doorway. She looked fresh, sheathed and radiant and might have been appropriately decorated with a pre-nuptial white bow herself. "Aren't their things lovely!" she said. "They've been engaged since just after the war and Marilyn's had lots of time to collect."

Professor Emmet cleared his throat. "Among certain West African tribes," he said, "it is the custom for girls to start collecting gold or silver necklets at an early age. These are added to yearly, increasing the bride's dowry and unnaturally elongating the vertabrae—"

"Now don't go anthropological on us," Mrs. Emmet said and turned to Mrs. McKendrick. "How is Marilyn standing the strain?"

"She's keeping up," Mrs. McKendrick said. "It's nearly over, thank goodness. The wedding rehearsal is tomorrow night."

"THE *lobola* or bride-price is exchanged in patrilinear communities such as the South East Bantu," Professor Emmet pointed out. "It usually takes the form of cattle, the number depending on the economic status of the groom's family. I don't remember if there are rites celebrating the display of the *lobola* though it might be worth looking up in Westermarck."

Mrs. McKendrick said "Really," with an inflection that suggested annoyance rather than interest. She turned to Mrs. Emmet. "Marilyn had fifteen showers, imagine! Some of the gifts were really lovely and most of the girls wrote original verses to go with them. Really you'd be surprised at the amount of poetic talent!"

Professor Emmet, who had adjusted his glasses, was studying a small object in the middle of a shower display.

"'I really think I'm going dotty, trying to find a rhyme for potty,'" he read and turned to Mrs. McKendrick with an air of respectful interest that might have been appropriate to an intelligent member of the Bantu tribe investigating the native marriage customs of America.

"Have the groom's father and mother arrived yet?" Mrs. Emmet asked quickly.

Professor Emmet cleared his throat again. "As an official recognition of the biological fact," he continued, "marriage can be regarded as a sociological crisis attended by powerful group emotions. This is often symbolized by ritualistic weeping by the bride's parents and in some communities by sham warfare between the male relatives."

"Well since the groom's father is a bank president and the bride's father head of a government purchasing committee—" Mrs. McKendrick began, but Professor Emmet continued tranquilly. "Mock abduction also a well-recognized rite, and no doubt the carrying of the bride over the threshold is a survival of this custom," he said. "The throwing of grain or rice and the accompaniment of the bride by a small child are of course symbols of the hope of fruition. These are all relics of race-old tradition but I don't believe there is any reference in Westermarck to such ceremonies as showers and trousseau teas which appear to be purely indigenous rites—".

"If you don't mind," Mrs. McKendrick said, "I believe it is my turn to pour," and she went indignantly downstairs.

"I'M NOT at all sure," Mrs. Emmet said, as they turned homeward, "that it was a very good idea comparing Marilyn's trousseau tea to the native rites of the South East Bantu."

"Probably not," Professor Emmet said.

"Thelma McKendrick has a rather limited sense of humor," Mrs. Emmet continued, trying to keep her tone detached and pleasant, "and it may not have occurred to her that your remarks were meant to be amusing."

"They weren't meant to be amusing," Profesor Emmet said mildly.

Mrs. Emmet glanced at him curiously. He sat as usual, with his hands exactly equidistant on the wheel, his hat precisely level on his head. His face was filled with pure contentment. Mrs. Emmet opened her mouth, then closed it again. One of the most baffling things about her marriage, she thought sadly, was that she herself could never tell whether Gilbert meant to be amusing or not.

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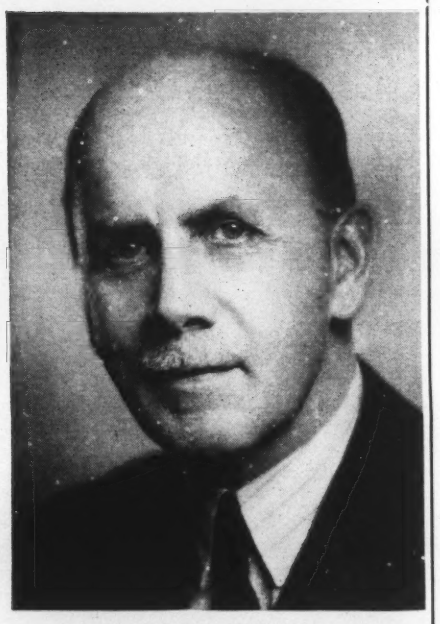

J. L. McLACHLIN

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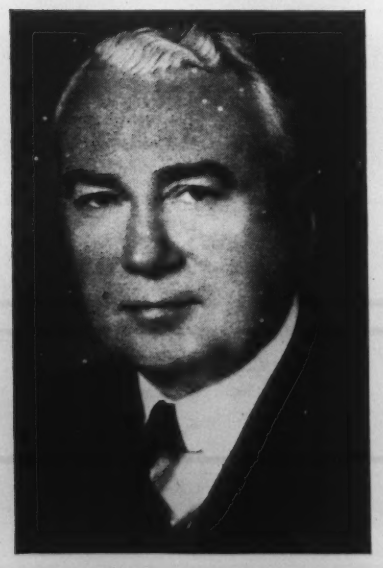
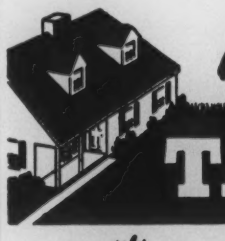
Royal Bank Appointment



EDWARD C. HOLAHAN

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the appointment of Edward C. Holahan as Agent, in charge of the bank's office in New York City. He succeeds N. G. Hart, the bank's Agent since 1938, who will retire on pension shortly, after a long and distinguished career with the bank in Canada, the United States and Europe. Promotion of Joseph W. Ganann to succeed Mr. Holahan is also announced. *



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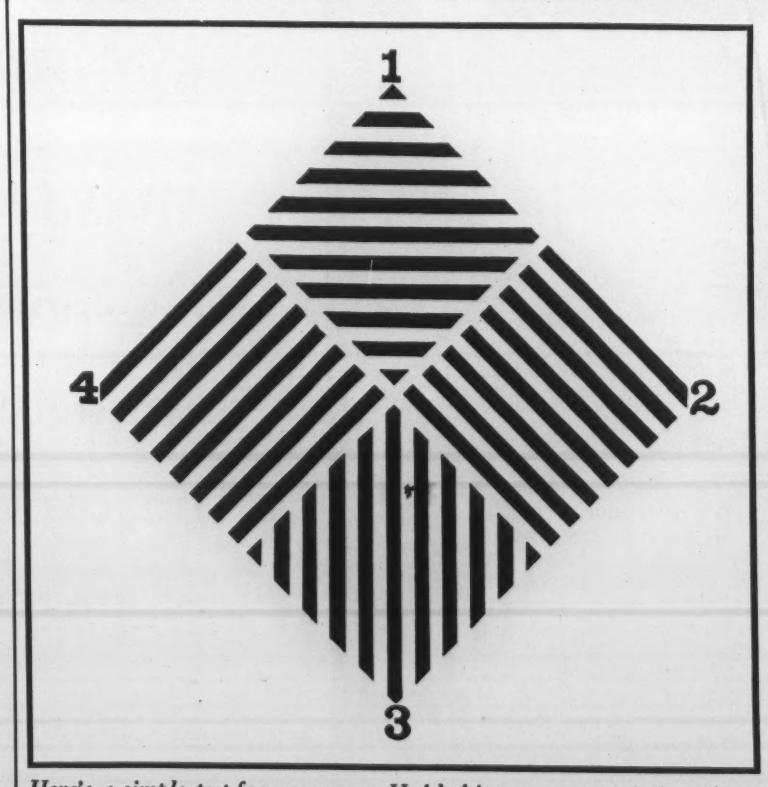

Here's a simple test for *your* eyes. Hold this page at arm's length and look at the chart with one eye at a time. If with either eye, the lines in any of the squares appear heavier or blacker—you may have a very common vision weakness—astigmatism. It might be wise to have *your* eyes tested, particularly if you drive a car!

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THE WORLD TODAY

Turn To Form Front In Asia; Free Indonesia, Indo-China

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE best that can be said about the wind-up and communiqué of the Big Four Paris Conference is that, any real agreement having been shown to be unattainable at present, our delegates scrupulously avoided playing up the very minor achievement of the parley as greater than it was, and thus having many of our people seize on it and assume that the trouble is all over and we can relax.

The conviction carried away by Mr. Acheson was, in fact, exactly the opposite. One can assume, I believe, that this was what President Truman was expressing when he declared, after a discussion with Acheson, that what the Foreign Ministers' Conference showed was that our policy of firm resistance to Soviet expansion and intimidation, and our vigorous efforts to consolidate Western Europe, had been correct and should be continued "with calmness and determination."

Views of what the conference achieved, and why it came out as it did, presented by John Foster Dulles, one of Acheson's advisers, and by *Pravda*, provide an enlightening contrast. Dulles says that the conference was important because it demonstrated that the Soviet methods of bluster, terrorism and violence were visibly failing in the face of two years of constructive effort on the part of the free world.

Secondly, Dulles finds that the Soviet proposals at Paris suggest that their ambitions lie more in the Far East than in Europe at the present.

Pravda's view is, as might be expected, rather different. Since Russia was responsible for calling the conference, it finds it nceessary to make this out as a real success. Beyond the modest agreements on preparing an Austrian treaty and reopening East-West German trade, the paper's chief correspondent at the conference, Yuri Zhukov, sees three basic achievements.

The Foreign Ministers' Council is re-established as a medium for handling great power problems. International tension has been eased. And the way has been opened towards a general postwar settlement.

Through this eyewash there penetrates later in Zhukov's review, however, an inkling of the real Soviet motives in Paris. They were playing for time, it appears, while the "people's peace movement throughout the world gathers strength", and during the "sharpening of world economic difficulties." And they wanted the opportunity to advance the proposal for a Japanese peace treaty, in framing which Communist China would sit at the table, giving the Soviets a two-to-two position facing the United States and Britain.

Russians Seemed Unsure

Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York *Times*, in her summary of the conference, notes how much less sure of their ground the Russian delegation seemed than formerly. Vishinsky seemed nervous and distracted, perhaps due to a wavering of Kremlin policy at the other end of his telephone line or to fear of overstepping his authority. The effect was to put him on the defensive; in debate he was no match for Acheson.

"As far as Europe is concerned," this perceptive observer concludes, "there can be no doubt that the Big Four meeting, combined with other signs of Soviet uncertainty, contributed much to lessen the fear of Russian aggression and of war. The great fear on this continent today is not of war but of an American depression. People are now as nervous about this as they were of Communist victory a year or two ago."

It is reported that on his way home from Paris Mr. Acheson turned to a study of the developing situation in Asia, and ways of meeting the vast offensive effort which the Soviets have shifted to that sector of the world front. At the same time a special representative of President Li of China placed before Mr. Truman a new proposal for aid to the Chinese Nationalists, details of which were not released.

There has not been the slightest indication that Washington has decided on a policy of supporting a Nationalist stand in Canton, in inland Chungking or on the island of Formosa (Taiwan); or on the other hand, whether it has decided on how or when to recognize the Chinese Communists. But at least Washington must have got beyond the stage, a few months ago, when high officials merely threw up their hands with "what can we do?" It is reasonable to assume that the able Acheson, having capped Marshall's work on the Atlantic Treaty, will feel challenged to develop a policy of his own on the Far East, and perhaps the Middle East, too.

ANOTHER HONG KONG crisis takes British Defence Minister A. V. Alexander to Far East.

Among the proposals heard lately are those of a visiting Briton who has made a close study of Communism from the Balkans to China that Hong Kong should be decided upon as the "Berlin" of the Far East, the point at which we announce we will stand, and in attacking which the Soviet side will run the risk of a general war; and the proposal of K.C. Wu, who made something of a name as the Mayor of Shanghai, that Formosa be made, with American aid, "a strong foothold where we can build up a good popularly supported government to form a contrast to the tyrannical Communist regime . . . which I am sure will turn the whole of China into a mass of seething discontent."

Wu Urges Formosa Stand

Wu, who relinquished his post in Shanghai through illness some months before its fall, writes to the *Christian Science Monitor* from Formosa. He is frank in admitting Nationalist failures. "We are reaping the consequences of years of misrule. The underpayment of public functionaries has undermined the integrity and efficiency of our administration. The depreciation of the currency has lowered the morale of our people and their confidence in the government. Favoritism and factionalism ran rampant, and in no place did such malpractice show more evidence than in the army."

Yet he is sure that the Americans, "esteemed for their acumen and impartiality", will recognize that the long war with Japan and the twenty-year insurrection of the Communists forced the government to do things which it would not have done in normal circumstances, and to defer reforms which needed both peace and time for their success.

The people of Formosa, he affirms, are not against the mainland Chinese. The new governor, General Chen Cheng, is "one of the very few Chinese military leaders whose integrity is above dispute. Fortified by bitter experiences of the past, his mind is turned towards the future and bent on thorough reformation."

Wu's practical suggestion is simply that the remainder of current American appropriations for China aid be diverted to Formosa. "If the plan works well, this may become the turning point for the recovery of the whole of China . . . But if you fail to take the initiative at this critical hour, the avalanche which is smothering China may also smother you . . ."

An efficient and effective reform group in free China is what the Americans have said for years they were looking for. If Wu's presentation checks with the facts, his appeal

(*Continued on page* 15)

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B. C. LETTER

Vancouver Outlaws Beggars; Some Earned $10 A Day

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver.

MENDICANTS are no longer to have the freedom of the streets in the coast cities.

The British Columbia division of the Council of the Blind, in convention assembled in New Westminster, passed a resolution asking for the outlawing of blind beggars in the province, and the necessary instructions have been issued to the police in Vancouver. The blanket order covers all types of individual solicitation for charity, and will retire into obscurity a few picturesque characters who have made a pretty good living for many years by offering cheap pencils for a dime apiece.

Whether street musicians will also be affected is still undetermined. They may be able to qualify as "entertainers", though the quality of the entertainment may be open to question.

Vancouver has perhaps a dozen professional mendicants. Victoria has only two or three, and there are none in the other cities.

Pickings, $10 a Day

When times get bad the number increases considerably, but the police keep a wary eye on moochers and panhandlers who ask for a dime for a cuppa cawfee and then spend this in the beer parlor. The day's "take" varies with the physical appearance of the beggar. The blind, who must perforce stay in one place, pick up considerably less than the cripples who hop around on crutches. These latter, known to the fraternity as "lumber operators" can easily make $10 or more a day.

Vancouver's best known beggar is a badly-crippled former lumber-jack who has had his stand outside the Hudson's Bay store for nearly 20 years. He carries large signs complaining that he has been denied compensation by a logging company after an accident in the woods. Most of his summer income derives from tourists.

According to Captain M. C. Robinson, western director of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the tin cup appeal is a reflection on all sightless persons, and there is no excuse for it. There are nearly 400 individuals in Vancouver whose circumstances are as bad as those of the beggars, and the public impression that the blind are neglected by the authorities is unjustifiable. He thinks it is high time the exploiting of the charitable should stop.

The argument that the blind do not need to beg in British Columbia is buttressed by the fact that this province pays the afflicted a pension of $50 a month, $10 more than the basic pension for all Canada, and starts paying this at the age of twenty-one. A married blind couple gets $100 a month, but there is no additional provision for children.

Can Still Beg by Warrant

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind is seeking additional privileges from the Dominion government. The suggestions include the creation of a Blind Persons' Act, the elimination of the means test, a cost of living allowance, adequate provision for medical and surgical treatment for eye conditions, and reduction of the residential requirements from 20 years to five years.

Civic authorities have one snag in the way of ridding streets of beggars. Dominion statutes provide that a person in need can beg if he is in possession of letters of warrant from two ministers, priests, or justices of the peace. It has been easy to obtain these in the past, and it is not likely to be hard in the future.

Mayor Charles E. Thompson, of Vancouver, thinks he has a way of getting around this difficulty. The city has absolute control of the streets and sidewalks, and when the beggars are ordered off these they will have nowhere else to go.

CORPORAL Harold Price, of the R.C.M.P., is now on the longest journey ever undertaken by a Canadian police officer in the interests of justice. He has flown from Vancouver to Calcutta, to give evidence against two men charged with illegally exporting opium.

The Indian government requested the Canadian government to send an official to testify in open court and adduce proof of the seizure of 373 pounds of raw opium in Vancouver in October, 1947. The illegal shipment was found hidden in the *MV Manoeran*, and had an estimated value of $4,000,000 to dope peddlers.

In cooperation with most other countries, India is now making determined efforts to suppress the opium traffic, and to curtail the sale of other narcotic drugs.

Increase in Predators

IN THE past five years predatory animals in B.C. have increased from 50 to 100 per cent, according to A. C. Shaw, of Okanagan Landing, who has had a lifetime experience in trapping and shooting the pests.

Other experts think Mr. Shaw's estimate is too high, but all agree there are far too many wolves, cougars, and coyotes. The B.C. Department of Agriculture confirms this opinion.

In the past 26 years payments in bounties for predators have totalled $710,044. Wolves headed the list, with 166,912 killed. Coyotes came next, with 87,935 victims, and the savage cougar was reduced by 9,678.

In addition to these 264,525 animals on which bounty was collected, many hundreds of poisoned or wounded creatures crept way and died without their scalps being secured by the hunters.

Bounties range from $2 to $5 on coyotes, $15 to $20 on cougars, and $10 to $25 on wolves.

The toll taken by the predators includes game birds, sheep, calves, poultry, geese, turkeys, and deer.

Eats Razor Blades

THE disposal of old razor blades is no problem at all in the Walter Head household, in Burnaby.

The family dog eats them!

Bee's Knees, a cross between a fox terrier and a Pekinese, has been favoring this odd diet for seven years. She crunches the sharp blades into small bits, and then gulps them down without showing any ill effects.

By way of varying her menu, the brown and white dog swallows pins, needles, bits of wire, nails, and has a particular fancy for screen door netting.

Some of her teeth are beginning to show signs of wear and tear, but her innards are still in the best of shape.

Apart from her unusual choice of titbits, Bee's Knees is a normal dog. She has had two families, but none of her offspring has developed a taste for razor blades.

Kind Hairdresser

WOMEN patients in the Shaughnessy Military Hospital are just as eager to look pretty as their sisters more happily circumstanced in the outside world. For a long time they worried because they could not get proper hair-dos when bed patients. This has now been rectified through the kindness of Thomas G. Guthrie, proprietor of a Vancouver Beauty Salon, who gives free treatments to the afflicted women twice a month.

Two members of his staff, David Rose and R. Larocque, assist him in the good work. A wholesale firm supplies the necessary soaps, oils, and other material or equipment without charge.

Doctors and nurses say the hair-dos are wonderful for the feminine morale.

THE BOOKSHELF
CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

On Logical Socialist Development Orwell Is A Bitter Prophet

By B. K. SANDWELL

NINETEEN EIGHTY-FOUR—by George Orwell—*Saunders*—$3.00.

MR. ORWELL, who wrote the famous "Animal Farm", has a genius for carrying ideas to their extreme logical conclusions. In this book he carries to its logical—and extremely painful—conclusion the idea of a London which is the seat of government of a Socialist Empire whose control is in the hands of a Party of infinitely ruthless men (and women). This Party has at its disposal scientific devices which practically abolish all privacy in the lives of those over whom it rules, and sets itself to eliminate all the essential elements of human character in them.

One of the Party's slogans is: "Who controls the past controls the future; who controls the present controls the past." The Party possesses the power to make of the past whatever it decides to make of it. It can manipulate the records so that there is no sign that such-and-such an event, which it wishes forgotten, ever occurred. (This is only carrying a little further the Communist idea that propaganda, by ignoring or denying all that it dislikes in the past, can cause it to be forgotten.) Its aim is so to break down the powers of memory and judgment, in those individuals who have enough of them to be potentially dangerous, that they cease to be able to believe anything except what the Party at the moment wishes them to believe. The process is described in some detail, and bears a fairly close resemblance to what scientists say is probably the method used by the secret police of Communist states to extract confessions.

The most effective part of the book, however, is that which depicts the horrors of a life in which there is never any assurance of privacy. Every room has a television screen which can be made to operate in both directions. The countryside is dotted with concealed microphones. Everybody spies on everybody else, and the reader is made to feel the pressure of this appalling atmosphere as if somebody whom he knows and loves were living in it. An appendix on the characteristics of Newspeak, the new language devised for the purposes of a totalitarian Socialist state, is a most ingenious exercise in semantics.

P. H. NEWBY

A Little Mixed

By EDWARD EARL

THE SNOW PASTURE—by P. H. Newby —*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.25.

IT HAS been said—probably by authors—that reviewers hate both books and authors. Here is a book which might satisfactorily explain why.

Mr. Newby, obviously in a rush to get to his story, whips into the background of his characters with the practised celerity of an old rewrite man. You're dazed before you start. A doctor starts up his post war practice in a small, near-Welsh mining village. His wife doesn't like it. She doesn't like his partner either, a man beset with gambling fever. There's a child, Benjamin, named after a crotchety grandfather with money. Benjamin chooses for his friend a miner's boy who pronounces "you" "ew", and you'll get heartily sick of "ew" before "ew" finish.

In the first part of the book, the doctor's wife acts like a neurotic, if she isn't one. In the last part of the book, she still acts like a neurotic but her husband doesn't think she is one. By this time you've got the general impression that the *doctor* is a neurotic. Somehow, he can't "accept love" whatever that means.

Through a series of strange circumstances, Clem, the miner's son, gets into their household, is left grandpa's estate and changes the entire emotional atmosphere between husband and wife. In addition, he finally attempts to shoot his own father; this brings about a reconciliation between these two! The doctor and his wife are also reconciled. The doctor finds he can "accept love" again, and everybody's happy. The last words from wife are: "Children are always crying out to be born", and he says, "But all of us don't know how to answer."

Poet And Mystic

By ROBERT AYRE

THE ESSENTIAL RICHARD JEFFERIES—selected with an introduction by Malcolm Elwin — *Clarke, Irwin* — $3.25.

NOT many of us these days feel like wading through the dross to find the good in the score of books he published in his short and tormented life, but Richard Jefferies loved the English earth so passionately, observed it with such an intense scrutiny and wrote about it so well, when he did write well, that he should not be forgotten. This anthology, which appeared in time for his centenary a few months ago, is therefore welcome. If ever a writer needed sifting it is Jefferies and Malcolm Elwin does the job in a selection that gives us a clue to the whole man, in his weakness as well as his strength. He provides, furthermore, a biographical and critical introduction which is a help to appreciation.

It is clear, from the samples of "Amaryllis at the Fair", "The Dewy Morn" and "After London", that Jefferies was no novelist. When it came to dealing with people he could not go beyond portraits of the people he knew, could not break out of observation into creation; he thrust himself in with his burden of self-pity and spoiled his stories with moralizing, absurd generalizations and sentimentalities. His peculiar qualities served him best in the essay, when he described the life of the earth and recorded the character of the folk who lived close to it.

He was, as Henley said, a reporter of genius, but he was more than that: his essays are more than valuable chapters of "nature study" and social history: they are the revelations of a sensitive and suffering man, a poet and a mystic. Immature, burning with adolescent sex hunger, charged with the feverish sensuousness of the man consumed by tuberculosis and greedy for life, works like "The Story of My Heart" (reprinted here in full) make painful reading, but they are raised to dignity and something close to greatness by their intensity and their moments of awareness. There is real anguish in "Hours of Spring", one of his last essays. "Never was such a worshipper of earth . . . The earth is all in all to me, but I am nothing to the earth; it is bitter to know this before you are dead . . ."

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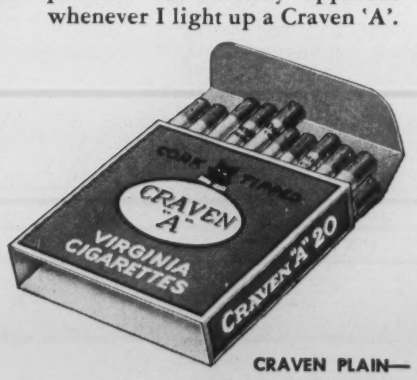

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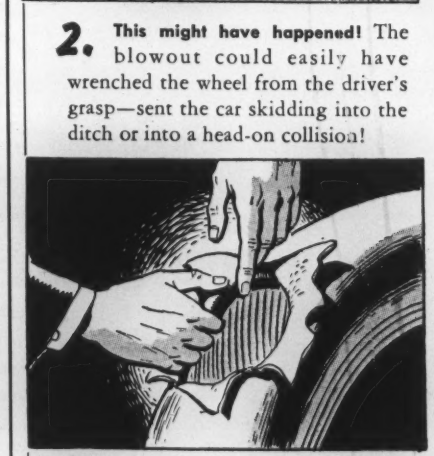
3. **This is what actually happened!** Although the tire had a hole blown in it as big as a man's fist, the driver brought his car to a safe, gradual stop. *He had LifeGuard protection!*



4. **Here's why there was no violent swerve** when the tire blew out. The inner safety chamber retained enough air for a smooth, straight-line stop.

Because tires take terrific punishment, even the best are *not* blowout-proof. So have your Goodyear dealer install LifeGuard Safety Tubes in your present tires *now!* They're economical—frequently outlast several sets of tires. Liberal trade-in allowance on present tubes. You can't get better protection to save your life!

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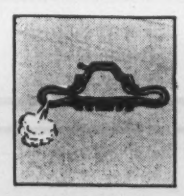

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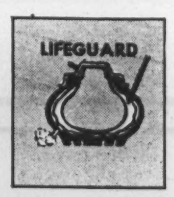

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PORTS OF CALL

Summer Travel To West Indies Offers Pleasant Surprises

By EGERTON SMYTHE

SUMMERTIME visitors to the British West Indies in the sparkling Caribbean have a pleasant surprise in store for themselves.

Not only do they have the beautiful scenery that is available throughout the year, but it is during the summer months that gorgeous tropical plants and flowers are in full bloom. A leisurely stroll through quaint markets enables tourists to buy flowers and to enjoy the fragrance of frangipani and eucharis lilies—their romantic names as lovely as the blossoms.

If they are interested in native methods of handling crops, visitors can watch the field hands harvesting such crops as sugar cane, and from it producing sugar, molasses and rum. Other crops in the British West Indies include cotton, bananas, coconuts, cacao, spice, oranges, grapefruit, limes and other tropical produce.

Summertime temperatures are modified by constant trade winds and the nights are pleasantly cool. Visitors will find ample scope for all activities in this wonder playground—whether it is swimming in the refreshing waters of the blue Caribbean, just plain "loafing" on sun-washed beaches of white sand, cycling along twisting roadways lined with stately palm trees, movies or dancing under the stars to music provided by native calypso bands.

Just which one of the islands is most beautiful is a matter of personal opinion and judgment rests with the visitor. Each island offers an undefinable charm of its own, but all share in the beauty of tropical landscapes set off by the blue waters of the Caribbean that range from cobalt to azure.

One of the islands which offer all-year attractions is St. Vincent, located about 100 miles west of Barbados and in the Windward group. It is a port of call for Canadian vessels.

The Cool Nights

The climate of St. Vincent is healthful, with temperatures ranging between 60 and 88 degrees throughout the year. Even in summertime the nights are always cool and refreshing due to the constant trade winds.

The island is very mountainous, with the ranges interspacing fertile tropical valleys. Highest peak on the island is Soufriere, which is of volcanic origin and towers 4,084 feet in the sky. Twice in recorded history has it exploded in flame and lava, once in 1812 and the other in 1902 when 2,000 persons were killed.

St. Vincent has many links with history. Discovered by Columbus in 1498, the island remained in the possession of the Carib Indians until 1627 when it was granted to the Earl of Carlisle by King Charles I. In 1660, the Caribs acknowledged themselves to be British subjects, a declaration which was reaffirmed in 1773 after years of sporadic fighting. In 1779, St. Vincent was surrendered to the French but was restored to Britain by the Treaty of Versailles. During the French Revolution the Caribs, assisted by the French, overran the island, plundering and burning the settlements and killing the inhabitants. This revolt, known as the "Brigands' War", ended with the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercromby and his troops in 1796.

Points of interest to visitors include the Botanic Gardens which contain specimens of many kinds of tropic plants and trees. And it was here that Captain Bligh, of Bounty fame, brought breadfruit plants from Tahiti in 1793.

Dominica, the third largest island in the British West Indies, is 29 miles long and 16 miles in breadth and is rich in scenic beauty and native lore. The island, the capital of which is Roseau and a port of call for Canadian vessels, is just as attractive to tourists during the summer and autumn months as during the winter.

The mountains soar above those of all the other West Indian islands and seem to fill the entire island. It is only on closer inspection that fertile valleys can be seen at the foot of the towering peaks. It is in these valleys that coffee, limes, oranges, cacao and bananas are grown.

The climate is attractive. Temperatures range from 70 to 90 degrees but are modified by the trade winds and in the hills the mercury often falls as low as 60 degrees. The nights are cool and pleasant the year round.

Dominica is named after Sunday—the day it was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It was a stronghold of the Carib Indians and still harbors a remnant of that race. They are skilled fishermen and expert basket weavers.

Like the majority of the other British West Indies islands, Dominica was the scene of repeated battles between British and French forces in the 18th century. A link with that period is Fort Young, built in 1775, and which still stands near Roseau.

Visitors will find the scenery magnificent. The island has 365 rivers and many of them race over picturesque waterfalls in their course to the sea. Morne Diablotin, which soars 5,000 feet into the clouds, mounts eternal guard over Dominica.

The island is steeped in native lore which fascinates tourists. Native superstition has it that a mermaid living in Freshwater Lake, located atop a mountain, will carry off all visitors who fail to say the correct prayers. Also living in the lake, according to superstition, is a huge serpant with a jewel in its head.

Swept by cooling trade winds, beautiful St. Lucia at any time of the year offers a perfect holiday for visitors and particularly those who are looking for something "just a little different."

Having a length of 28 miles and a breadth of 14, St. Lucia is of volcanic origin and very mountainous. The scenery is magnificent. A mountain range runs north and south for the length of the island, with ridges sloping down to the sea on either side and forming fertile tropical valleys where sugar cane, cacao, coffee, nutmegs, limes, bananas and other tropical produce are grown. Visitors during the summer can see these being harvested.

Capital and chief town is Castries, an important shipping station. A large section of this town was destroyed by fire but is now being rebuilt. Castries is a port of call for Canadian vessels.

Tourists will be fascinated by the massive grandeur of the island, and particularly by such scenic attractions as the Gros and Petit Pitons, reputed to be unequalled for grandeur throughout the West Indies and which rise a sheer 2,500 feet out of the sea just south of the town of Soufriere. The placid beauty of this town, located only 15 miles from Castries, always intrigues visitors. The highest points on the island are 3,145 foot Morne Ginie and the 3,012 foot Piton Canaries.

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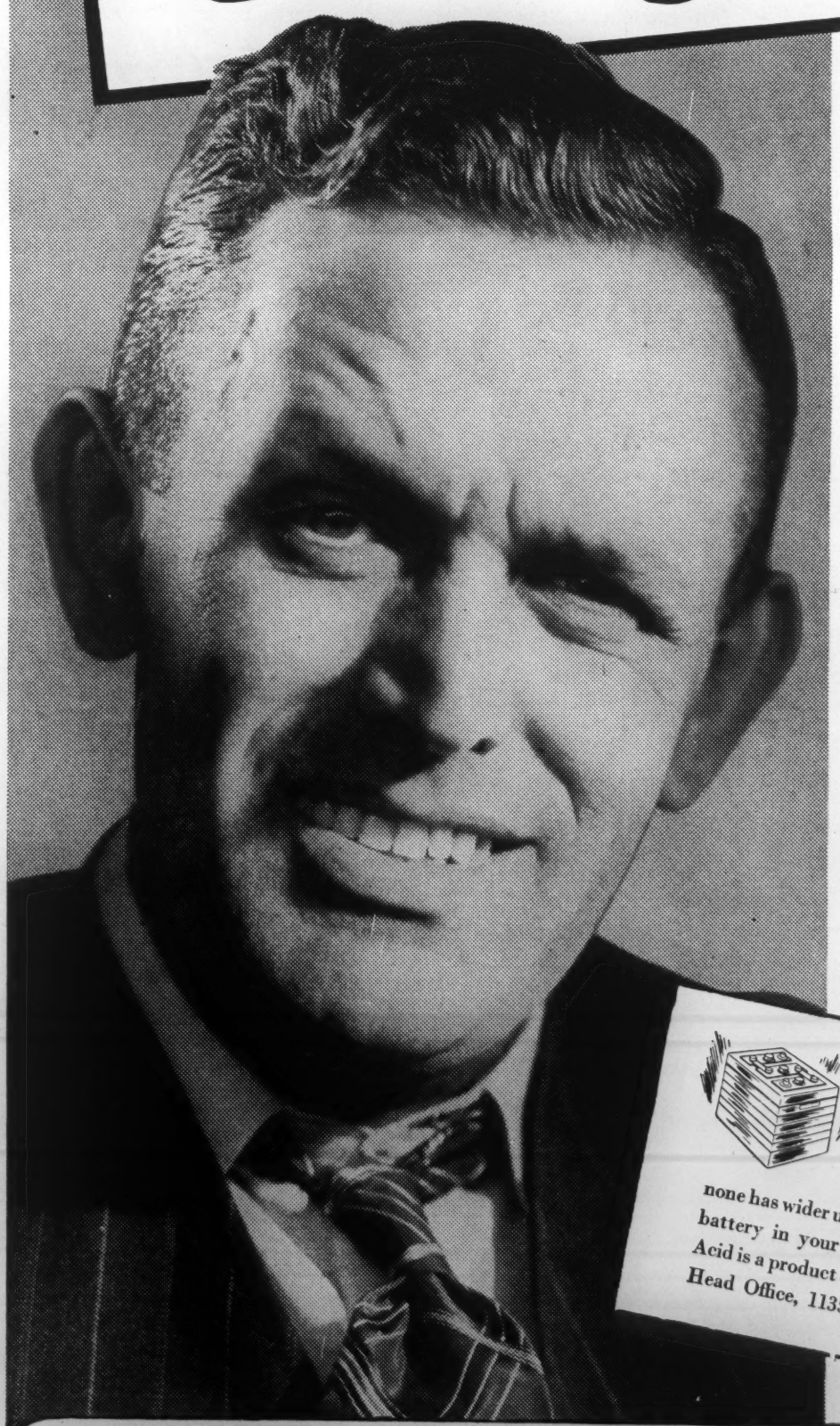

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MUSIC

Old Hands at Foot-Work

By JOHN YOCOM

THE stage may be bare, the scenery of the shoestring variety, the lighting more to be pitied than censured—but put the Volkoff Canadian Ballet into the picture and it becomes a gala event.

That happened at last week's Prom Concert by the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, Paul Scherman conducting. The largest short-sleeve audience to attend a Varsity Arena show this season sweltered in the heat but were made happy by the work of the pioneer Volkoff dancers.

One could even pick out executive deficiencies (*e.g.*, the clumsy entries and un-unison movements of the men, dressed in Russian jack-boots and buttoned-up shirts, in a heel-kicking, knee-bending Moussorgsky's "Hopak").

But the firm opinion of any honest observer remained the same: these Volkoff dancers may make occasional slips but they know their stuff; they communicate that fact in broadly conceived choreography (Boris's work) and in deft, controlled dancing (the company's work).

For our money, they are still the ones who for the long haul know best how to handle Canadian ballet.

Obviously the program was keyed to an audience that wanted graphic dancing with bustle and zip. There were no classical pieces—if we except, by a stretch of the term, the slick, sinuous squirms and glides of Jone Kvietys in "Egyptienne" and "Danse Arabe". Rather, the dances were basically humorous—"Ballerina Absoluta" in which Natalia Butko, William Diver and six assistants poked fun at old ballerina conventions, a charming duet of a farmer and his gal in "Holiday" by Janet Baldwin and Sydney Vousden.

The concluding item was an excerpt from the Dominion Drama Festival sensation "The Red Ear of Corn". To John Weinzweig's music —by turns stridently and subtly atmospheric—the stage quickly filled in with country-folk and the hunt for the red cob in the basket got started. While noting a pleasant dash both by individuals and the corps, frankly we found the choreography pretty much the same old thing—far from matching the imaginative line of the music.

Conductor Paul Scherman and the instrumentalists did an excellent job in the orchestral department. The best performed works were a crisply turned out Haydn-Brahms air with variations and the lovely Liszt "Les Preludes".

•

A continuing favorite with Canadian audiences, the U.S. baritone, Conrad Thibault, will be guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena, Toronto on July 14. The Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra will be conducted by Victor Kolar. Besides a group of solos with Simeon Joyce at the piano, Mr. Thibault will sing Verdi and Massenet arias with the orchestra. At the July 7 Prom, the guest will again be the British director, Sir Adrian Boult. The soprano will be the Canadian-born Mary Bothwell.

Conrad Thibault

Shrine Spectacle

The great dramatic and musical spectacle in honor of the Canadian Martyrs to be performed in Midland the last week of July, is a civic enterprise.

When Father Daniel A. Lord, the author, with Father Lally, Director of the Martyrs' Shrine, approached the people of the communities around the Martyrs' Shrine, they proposed a dilemma.

"Do you wish us to bring a complete show in to the Shrine?" and "Do you want to be the spectators merely?" or, "Would you like to have the show produced from the people of the vicinity, combining in it the best talents of a great variety of groups and classes?"

The unanimous verdict of the people who live in Huronia was, "We want to do the show ourselves."

As a consequence, only two elements are really going to be brought in from outside: the choral music and the symphony orchestra, under the direction of Harold Sumberg, combined to make one unit; and the ballet which will be presented by the Volkoff Ballet of Toronto. The cast has been assembled from among the townspeople of Midland and the vicinity. The theatre was constructed near the hill at Midland, by Midlanders. Although the scenery was constructed on the grounds, by Miss McDonough and Mr. Richardson, of Hart House, the actual work, actual scene shifting and management of the lights on the night of the show will be done by the local people.

In addition, the costumes may have been designed outside, but they have all been executed upon the grounds.

The purpose of a presentation like this is to combine the best artistic and cultural elements of the community into a single unified dramatic presentation, and through this to show the history and spirit of the community.

Into the pageant, which is not really a pageant at all but a musical spectacle, has been woven a great variety of dramatic approaches.

Father Lord has explained how the show differs essentially from a pageant. "A pageant," he said, "is strictly historical . . . and history is not, as a rule, dramatic. Over long stretches of time dramatic things happen; but people talk slowly and badly; events do not happen rapidly; and the result is that any pageant which copies history exactly is likely to drag, to seem undramatic, and to fail in a thrilling climax.

"So this particular form of drama is not a pageant. It is the spirit of the Martyrs, the spirit of emerging Canada much more than it is any matter of strict history. Into the show, 'Salute to Canada' is woven drama itself, mass movement, a heart-interest story, a great deal of music, a great deal of ballet and folk dancing, and a climax which is intended to tie the show in with modern times."

•

Ernesto Vinci, noted baritone and leading faculty member of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, is winding up a busy season and preparing for the summer course in vocal training he is to give at the Banff School of Fine Arts shortly. This season, Dr. Vinci gave short concert tours of Alberta, Newfoundland and the Maritimes, appeared with the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra, adjudicated festivals in Calgary and in Windsor, and gave two distinctive Toronto recitals (one with Greta Kraus, harpsichordist, and the other with Sir Ernest MacMillan, pianist).

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FILM PARADE

Blood, Sweat, Toil And Heat-wave Unite In "We Were Strangers"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

JOHN HUSTON'S "We Were Strangers", a story of the 1933 Cuban revolution, involves the digging of an interminable tunnel between a cellar and a cemetery. The film turned up, unfortunately, right in the middle of the heat-wave and the sight of such prodigious expenditure of sweat and energy quite offset the air-conditioning and left one limper than ever. In addition I found myself out of sympathy with the hero's sturdy theory that when you start to blow up a government it is quite allright to kill a lot of harmless bystanders. This is a thesis that is hard to warm up to even when the weather is right.

Practically all the characters involved in "We Were Strangers" are high-principled fanatics and their revolutionary back talk throughout the film struck me as being, if possible, on a slightly lower level of interest than the arguments employed by Mr. Tim Buck's canvassers during the Federal campaign. The trouble with revolutionists seems to be that between revolutions they are even duller than they are dangerous.

Certainly the characters in this film are no brighter than they should be, even in action. The plot involves first the digging of the tunnel, then the assassination of a senator, and finally the blowing up of the whole funeral party, including the government and the family friends as they gather round the family tomb. Unfortunately it didn't occur to the revolutionists that the family might decide to bury their loved one somewhere else. This is exactly what happens, however, so that in the end it is the plot rather than the Presidential party that blows up—an anti-climax which looked like better material for comedy than for melodrama.

John Garfield is the Cuban American hero involved in these fierce shenanigans and he is abetted by a slant-eyed Cuban beauty named China (pronounced Chee-na and played by Jennifer Jones). They play their roles with a grim intensity which seemed to be about nine parts perspiration. Ramon Novarro, now middle-aged and willing to admit it, is on hand as one of the plotters and Pedro Armandarez is the local Gestapo head who is out to nab Chee-na and has an appreciative eye on her person as well. He plays the role up to the hilt and considerably beyond. Like "The Treasure of Sierra Madre" "We Were Strangers" is a sort of parable in action. But the parable in the latter film is obscure, and the treatment in spite of the excitement and the blowing-to-bits rather dreary and flat.

PRESTON STURGES in "The Beautiful Blonde of Bashful Bend" is another directorial disappointment. In this case, however, Director Sturges has prepared us by running more and more to noise and repetition in his recent comedies. His latest film continues and extends the trend. The theme-gag here has to do with the shooting of a judge by a blonde—she shoots him in the seat of the pants, which is of course the gag. Half a sequence later the joke is repeated —same judge, same circumstances, same place. Then for a conclusion, Director Sturges runs through the whole thing again, without variation.

After her second misadventure the blonde (Betty Grable) hustles out of town, and having somehow exchanged license plates with a travelling school teacher, settles down to the academic life in a distant community. The shooting soon starts up again, however, and in between gun-battles there are glimpses of Betty in the cambric corset covers and long frilly drawers which seem to be another of Preston Sturges's mysterious delights.

On the whole Director Sturges seems more at home in handling Betty Hutton than in exploiting Betty Grable. Betty Grable has her legs to be sure but Betty Hutton has her lungs and can probably produce more unassisted uproar than any female living. Preston Sturges though not a man to neglect sex, seems to have a greater predilection for sheer noise than for mere legs. Betty Grable manages as well as she can in her latest film, but she hasn't either the pitch or the volume for a Sturges role and the supplementary uproar has to be supplied by firearms.

She is assisted here by Caesar Romero, Rudy Vallee, Hugh Herbert and Sterling Holloway, all willing gagsters and all more or less wasted on roles that depend for comedy on repetition rather than invention.

"THE Big Cat" starts out with Preston Foster hot on the trail of a cougar which has been depleting the local livestock. It isn't long before Lon MacAllister trudges into sight, looking for work. Since the newcomer can't handle a gun or distinguish a cougar from a burro and since he is treated with utter contempt by all the local cougar hunters it doesn't take the experienced moviegoer long to figure out that Lon will be the lad to bring down the big cat. (He is.) Apart from some spurts of excitement there's nothing much to surprise or upset you in "The Big Cat". Its worst feature is a performance by Peggy Ann Garner, hereby nominated the year's most obnoxious juvenile.

SWIFT REVIEW

TORMENT. A fine and troubling Swedish film dealing with the conflict between a sensitive high-school boy and his sadistic Latin master.

PAISAN. Robert Rossellini's superb film which describes in half a dozen unrelated episodes the American occupation of Italy.

IT HAPPENS EVERY SPRING. Entertaining baseball comedy which depends on one hard-working but apparently inexhaustible gag, ably exploited by Ray Milland and Paul Douglas.

QUARTET. Somerset Maugham's four short stories, whose sustaining theme is the oddity and charm of British behavior. An entertaining program.

THE WORLD TODAY

(*Continued from Page* 11)

may have some influence on American policy.

Any decision to support a continuing non-Communist Chinese regime in Formosa will not come easily for the Americans, who have a considerable trade with China to consider, or the British, who have trade, heavy investments and the security of Hong Kong to keep in mind. It is reported, for example, that the Chinese Communists have already put forward the proposal that if the British will undertake not to support a Nationalist regime on Formosa, they will not make any demands on Hong Kong—though such Communist assurances always need the qualifying phrase, "for the present."

Whatever the reaction of the Chinese people to Communist rule in the years to come, it must be said however that there is little disposition among Western policy-makers to base their hopes of forming an Asiatic front against Communism on the remnants of the Chinese Nationalists. With reformed leadership, they may become an important factor again at some future date. But for the present, the tendency is to look upon India as the essential bulwark, and to hasten to strengthen the turbulent outposts of Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and Indo-China.

Hopeful moves are being made in all of these countries. Burma, after leaving the Commonwealth, has again asked for aid from India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Britain, and the Burmese premier has declared that his government has now passed its greatest crisis. The French have granted the equivalent of dominion status to the new state of United Viet-Nam in Indo-China, under the former Annamese Emperor Bao-Dai, and it is hoped that this will rally genuine Indo-Chinese nationalists against the challenge of Ho Chi-Minh's Communists.

In Indonesia, the Dutch are making far-reaching concessions, including the evacuation of the Republican areas occupied last December, to set up a new federal state of Indonesia, of which the Republic will be an important part. The Republican president, Soekarno, has now publicly declared that Communism is the chief enemy.

A bare beginning has thus been made towards consolidating an Asian front. What is needed now is a new, clearly-defined American policy, and some sort of Pacific Council in which the interested Western powers would cooperate with the free Asian governments in military defence and economic and political development, to bring the same upswing in confidence and hope which has turned the tide in Europe.

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

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DIVIDEND NO. 44

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on August 15, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business July 29, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

June 20, 1949.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1949.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record of the 30th day of June, 1949.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of August to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of July, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal,
June 22, 1949.

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LAKE ROSSEAU ONTARIO

WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

NEW TERRITORY

We Live Longer -- Can We Learn to Like It?

By BLODWEN DAVIES

THERE are eight thousand women living in Canada today who are over ninety years of age. They have more than doubled their numbers since 1931. Forty thousand women over sixty years of age are gainfully employed. A thousand women, sixty years of age or over, marry in Canada every year.

These are not isolated facts that call for a passing "Well, I never!" They are remarkable indications of a situation that is facing us in this country. Our life expectancy is rising phenomenally. It is a condition that will have repercussions in our political, economic, educational and recreational fields. We are an ageing nation. Our new frontiers today are sociological ones. We are exploring new territory but it is not a territory of forests or mineral bearing lands or hydro power potentials. The territory is human life and its resources are in personalities.

Modern scientific society is responsible for the changing circumstances. Longer life expectancy is due in part to a lowering of the death rates which are now half what they were a hundred years ago. Medical services, good nursing, sanitation, higher nutritional standards, all contribute to longer life. In the time of Christ the life expectancy was 23; today in the Orient it has climbed only to 30. In western democracies it reached 40 by 1840; 48 by 1900. Since then we have had the remarkable extension of life expectancy from 48 to 65. Women in New Zealand have the longest life expectancy of any people in the world. It stands at 68.

Twenty-Five Added

Every child born today has the hope of 25 more years of life than his great-grandfather born in 1848. A youth of 18 in 1900 had 51 chances out of a hundred that he would live to be 65. Today his chances are two out of three. But the man who today has reached the age of 65 can now face a possible twelve more years of life and a woman, fourteen years.

These facts haven't yet altered our way of thinking about life and work, and retirement *to* rather than retirement *from*. Longevity, retirement and leisure force upon us an urgent need to evaluate our skill in the arts of living. Nothing rots the substance of personality so quickly as idleness and unemployment, at any age. But leisure and recreation are something different. Pastimes may be passive occupations but recreation is re-creating, "a development of capacities" or if you like, "difficult fun". Our recent concern about community centers, handicraft developments, adult education, appreciation and practice of the arts, is not a frill to our social thinking; it is instead part of the optimistic attitude towards the future. We must live longer and perhaps we can like it.

Live to 150?

Most of our success so far has been in cutting down the hazards of growing up. Child care and health protection through infancy and youth make it possible for a great many to detour the danger spots in life and arrive at maturity. At the other end of life we have succeeded in adding many years to the aged. There remains the problem of extending the life of maturity. We must discover ways of keeping men and women decades longer in the richest and most productive span of life, considered to be between thirty and sixty. If these three decades could become seven decades, then longevity would have a different complexion.

Osler once said that men of the third and fourth decades were forced to wage an unending struggle for progress against men of the fifth, sixth and seventh decades. If our extra decades merely add to those who resist change and fear life, then the length of days we are facing is full of dreadful possibilities for the individual and society alike. But people of the future at 80 and 90 may be able to live as though they were 40 and 50; some already do. How they do it, what are the secrets of normal maturity extended indefinitely, constitute the next big item on the human agenda.

Some researchers believe they have already established the fact that normal human life should be 150 years. Osler so often stressed the relationship of *structure* to *function*, for by the study of structure the scientist can usually tell what the function is intended to be. Nature is intelligent and often produces evolutionary changes in structure that are planned for uses still far in the future. According to a study of the human being, the function appears to be planned for 150 years of useful activity. Apparently this is not to be physical activity alone, for 99 per cent of the dramatic growth and development of the human organism takes place before birth.

Nothing Automatic

The function of the human being is the development of emotional, mental and spiritual capacities, the learning of skills and the creative transformation of the world in which he lives. There is no point in life at which a man or a woman is justified in limiting or relinquishing these functions, for psychology has proved that we can always learn, we can always exercise imagination, we can always sympathize, appreciate, enjoy and cooperate in the life about us as long as we choose to do so. But all these things must be conscious and voluntary. Nothing that is human about us is merely automatic.

Statistics are usually dull reading but here are a few that prove the point of rising life expectancy in Canada. They concern women over fifty in two census reports. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics provides the following figures:

	Census for Canada 1931		*Estimated population 1947*
50-54	221,200	50-54	294,600
55-59	167,700	55-59	262,500
60-64	137,600	60-64	218,900
65-69	110,400	65-69	172,700
70-74	83,000	70-74	125,300
75-79	48,600	75-79	80,900
80-84	25,300	80-84	44,600
85-89	10,500	85-89	19,700
90 plus	3,600	90 plus	7,700

These figures mean fundamental social changes. A labor brief presented to the federal government stated without reservation that "it has been definitely established that there is little or no demand for workers who have reached the age of 50 years". Yet the number of people over 50 in our population has increased by 50 per cent since the 1931 census, while our total population has increased about 20 per cent. The National Employment Service is so concerned that it is doing special research and planning to cope with the re-employment of women over 40 and of men over 50. If we are to have chronic unemployment of people with their various skills once they reach middle life we face two catastrophic conditions:

Public Problem

(1) The *personal* tragedies of men and women in the prime of life who are victims of unsound social psychology, based on false concepts of the usefulness of older workers.

(2) The *social* tragedy of massive numbers of good citizens who will become charges on their children or on public institutions such as old age pensions and homes for the aged.

If men and women are to be discarded at fifty and life expectancy is to be raised to 150, what are we going to do about it?

Here is a challenge to the senior population, both men and women. Here is a project in re-orienting public opinion and private thinking that will demand all the energy and creativity and time that responsible oldsters can provide. It's a new field of enterprise and whoever works in it must learn the facts and develop the techniques. Why leave it to younger folks? It is no easier for those under 50 than it is for those over 50. Here is a job to exercise the skills of retired men and women who are looking for "post-employment" activities. The problem is on our doorstep.

The ageing of the population will be a high priority political and economic headache before very long. How many men can establish themselves in employment, marry, bring up a family, educate their children and prepare for retirement by the age of 50? The answer to that is not hard to find. After the last depression the Canadian Youth Commission came into being to study the effects of our way of life on young Canadians. Now we need a Canadian Commission on Ageing to seek out the facts and assess them. No social condition ever gets a proper airing until it becomes a public problem.

More Like Ourselves

Up until our own times the ageing did not constitute a public problem. A dependent man or woman could be looked after by the family without too much difficulty. Today we have smaller homes, a housing shortage and the high cost of living. The care of an aged dependent may disrupt the economy of the family concerned. Pensioners ekeing out shamefully restricted lives in cheap boarding houses in every city in Canada merely prove how little we know about the situation we are faced with. The older person does not live by bread alone, but certainly bread is an essential and many of the problems of incompetence in the aged are due to malnutrition, just as senility is induced by mental and emotional starvation.

There is no getting away from the fact that it is a dual problem, on the one hand, provision of social security, including the right to work, by social methods; and on the other hand, personal education for the long life that scientific democracy is thrusting upon us.

A very vigorous elderly lady, Lady Victoria Welby, writing early in this century once pointed out that "as we are, we are not fit for resurrection". As we are, few of us are fit to live to be 80 or 90 or 100 years old. There is nothing miraculous about old age. It does not take a jealous and frustrated woman and ripen her into a generous and lovable one. A sour apple is a sour apple. Nor does age transmute an intelligent and cooperative soul into a sour apple. We do not change as we grow older, we only become more and more like ourselves. No matter how many secrets of longevity science may discover for us, in the end, so far as the individual is concerned, the kind of old lady she will be is entirely within her own power to decide. We can look around us now and make a pretty good guess at which of our friends will be welcome if she stays a long time in this world and which will be resented and disliked.

The Creative Life

Living creatively is not easy but it's worth what it costs. Anyone who has lived for fifty or sixty years should have learned how to do it. The creative life makes demands upon us but the human being is so made that he is never happier than when valid demands are made upon his energy, his affections, his skills and his time. Essentially we are made to give, and to give generously, of ourselves, especially in the years of maturity.

Perhaps one of the reasons war has persisted so long is because of the demands it makes upon so many, whose richest experiences of self-sacrifice and association come out of war. We don't really want life to be too easy. We like the "difficult fun" of meeting its challenges. What we do want is the skill to overcome obstacles. When we make the demands of peace upon all ages and all kinds of skills as urgent as the demands of war, we shall abandon war. Only when we make a long life expectancy a promise rather than a threat can we feel satisfied with our Canadian way of life.

—Photo by Panda *—Simpson's Custom Salon*

The summer bride wears a dress of ethereal white tulle and organdy bestrewn with literally hundreds of appliqued lilac blossoms. Bodice of white organdy has a diminutive mandarin collar and upturned cuffs solidly massed with clusters of the appliqued blossoms. The floating skirt is composed of layer upon layer of tulle over two petticoats—one of taffeta and one of organdy. Fingertip length veil falls from bonnet.

ACARUS

Can Nice People Have The Itch?

By HELEN CLAIRE HOWES

YES they can, and do, although they may now be rid of it in a week or two.

In the dermatologist's private practice, scabies or "the itch," as it is commonly called, is responsible for from 5 to 12 per cent of patients, depending upon their strata of society, and the climate in which they live. Some skin specialists have estimated that for the population in general the incidence is as high as 18 per cent in some areas. In Great Britain during the late war, scabies assumed epidemic proportions; in the United States Army the disease was one of the principal causes of time lost because of skin disease, and there is every indication that an upsurge of scabies is about to take place. The incidence in Canada is probably about the same as in United States.

This highly contagious skin ailment affects all ages, all races, and all classes of people, although it is seen less often and in a milder form in persons who act on the principle that cleanliness is one form of godliness. Scabies is caused by the mite, acarus, which burrows under the skin, causing intense itching. Some persons believe that the itch lasts for seven years, and it certainly will if it isn't taken in hand!

Severe itching is the most outstanding symptom; it is always worse in warm weather, and at night when the victim is cosy in bed. The eruption follows the thread-like burrows made by the mites, and the scratch marks; it is impossible not to scratch. The disease may become generalized, attacking even the soles of the feet of infants and bedridden persons.

When bacteria enters the breaks in the skin, infection develops, which may appear like eczema or impetigo. Recognition is thereby made very difficult, especially in adults. In the thin, fair skin of a child it is easy to trace the threadlike pathway of the mite's burrow, and even to see the grayish dot at its end—the mite itself. But in the roughened, thicker skin of an adult the burrow is not so easily found, and the secondary infection may completely mask the cause of the eruption.

For instance, a private patient of 46 came to the office of a dermatologist with an itching eruption, which she had endured for six months. Her husband, she said, had been similarly afflicted for over two years; he had been under the care of a professor of medicine at the university who had diagnosed the condition as an allergy. After patch tests were done, elimination diets had been prescribed, and various salves and ointments. After two years' time, the husband still itched and scratched. The woman's hands were carefully examined; she was found to have scabies.

The disease usually begins on the hands, and burrows can be found in the spaces between the fingers, that is, in most cases. By laying open a burrow its full length with a sharp needle (a painless procedure since the little tunnel is just under the horny layer of the skin), the mite will frequently be found at the end of it. Eggs and larva will probably be present too. Placed on a slide and warmed slightly, the mite will demonstrate with activity its resentment for having been disturbed.

No Sensitivity

This respectable lady was cured within a few days' time with a new preparation that has a very long name, hexachlorocyclohexane, or benzene hexachloride, one application of which appears to cure approximately two-thirds of all cases. Her husband was similarly cured, much to the chagrin of the specialist in allergies.

There have been many "cures" for the itch advocated since 1687 when it was first shown to be caused by the burrowing acarus. Sulphur applied to the skin is the remedy that has stood the test of time but it, like the others, is messy to apply. It requires several applications, smells abominably, and is followed by dermatitis in about a quarter of the patients. Other preparations have included tar, cresol, Peruvian balsam, etc. Recently newer agents have been introduced—DDT and benzyl benzoate. There have been instances of sensitivity to the latter; experience in the Canadian Army led to the belief that it somehow produced sensitivity to wool.

The new scabicide, hexachlorocyclohexane, is neither toxic nor irritating. It doesn't seem to be absorbed through the skin. In 500 patch tests with ten or more repeat tests, no instance of sensitivity has occurred. The drug will control fleas, cockroaches, bedbugs, body lice, ticks and chiggers, as well as scabies. It was used extensively by the U.S. Army during the war. Now it has been incorporated in a vanishing cream base so that it is easy to use; it is not greasy and doesn't stain clothing or bedding.

Quick Results

One hundred patients were treated for scabies with this new remedy by Doctors Cannon and McRae, with complete success in all cases. Ten were private patients; 13 were ward patients in a hospital, and the remaining 77 came to the clinic. Their conditions ranged from mild to very severe, with widespread secondary infection.

In each case an inspection was carefully made; the acarus burrows were sought, and usually found. Without further bathing or scrubbing, a thin film of the cream was rubbed into the entire body, even into the soles of the feet of infants. (Dermatologists report that an adult needs 15 to 25 grams to cover the skin.) Patients were asked to refrain from washing any part of the body for 24 hours. After bathing, clean clothing, night-wear, and bedding prescribed, with instructions to see that all used linen was thoroughly laundered.

After one week, the patient returned for re-examination. By that time, any eggs present would have hatched. Other members of the family were asked to report for examination and, if necessary, treatment. Patients with eczema-like eruptions from scratching were treated with bland salves, or antibacterial ointments where secondary infections had developed.

Half the patients reported that itching ceased within 24 to 48 hours; some declared that it stopped in less than three hours. About two-thirds of the 100 patients required only one treatment. Three patients needed three. In no case could the acarus mite be found after the first application of the cream.

Small Fry

A family with three children all became infected after Sonny returned from summer camp. After two months of discomfort and ineffectual treatment of one kind or another, they were cleared of infection in a week's time.

Another private patient, a 32-year-old man, complained of itching and a few days later his wife was likewise afflicted. He had been treated with benzyl benzoate emulsion, to which he reacted severely with blisters and redness. He was then treated with starch baths, calamine lotion and pills, and was subsequently cured in a few days' time by the application of hexachlorocyclohexane.

At this time of year, the small fry of the nation are pouring forth excitedly to summer camps, or staying at home to mix with their fellows in the playground, swimming hole or the gang's secret hide-out. The ever-present itch mite is lying in wait for them; once it enters a home between the grubby fingers of a little boy or girl, it will spread to the entire family like wildfire. It happens, even in the best of families.

Benzene hexachloride, despite its awkward name, hexachlorocyclohexane, is able in short order to rout this enemy of physical comfort and domestic peace. Most cases of the "seven years' itch" can be completely cured in seven days.

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BRAIN-TEASER

A Very Mixed Grill

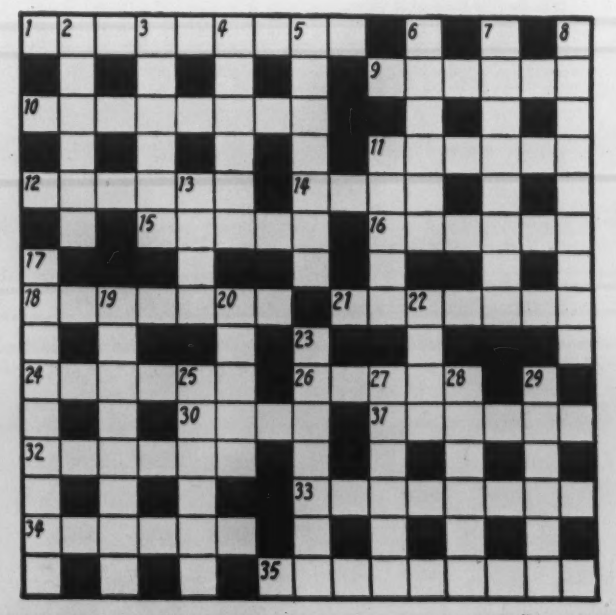
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. A short suit, perhaps, very baggy. (5, 4)
9. Mercy should to justice. (6)
10. Compound for foolish Catherine? (8)
11. He panted to be academic. (6)
12. Chair where you're well drilled. (6)
14. Lament. (4)
15. A 14 sense of this is unfortunate in stockyards. (5)
16. Some love the game while others win it. (6)
18. Author who evidently liked to shove his relatives around. (7)
21. Enraged over his castle in Spain? (7)
24. Initially an Irish poet with a sour, upset inside. (6)
26. Change seats here. (5)
30. The Dutch boat is somewhat buggy. (4)
31. Alchemists sought it to prolong life. (6)
32. What a shoe lace has to go through! (6)
33. People spend theirs before morning. (8)
34. Gary is so sweet with us. (6)
35. They are insulated. (9)

DOWN

2. Are you in, Ed? (6)
3. The gentlemanly bouncer does. (6)
4. "Out of the . . . . . endlessly rocking". (Whitman) (6)
5. Trout freckle. (7)
6. Impossible to appear this way when in a 9. (6)
7. You can't spin, dear, on that ankle. (8)
8. One of 35 bit her, sir! (9)
11. Flying pan? (5)
13. Running thus, mother returns O.K. (4)
17. It shouldn't be hard to talk in this dive. (9)
19. A hard time to live in. (5, 3)
20. You are when they inter you. (5)
22. Mabel's lost his manuscript. (4)
23. Striking pieces on the piano? (7)
25. Weapons, mainly of fruit. (6)
27. You can see Nero's tutor. (6)
28. Having put all in order it turned over and expired. (6)
29. Reg gets up to dance a measure. (6)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Newfoundland
9. Canadians
10. Bugle
11. Arsenal
12. Roaster
13. Espy
15. Psalmodist
18. Borderline
21. Peep
24. October
26. Ringlet
28. Cabot
29. Heartfelt
30. Commonwealth

DOWN

1. Nones
2. Wading
3. Oracles
4. Nostril
5. Labrador
6. Night
7. Octave
8. Ferret
14. Far
16. Ice
17. Verbatim
18. Broach
19. Larchen
20. Narrate
22. Potato
23. Instil
25. Taboo 27. Leech (61)

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CONCERNING FOOD

Dunks Are Amazingly Good

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THE general hubbub of approaching holidays reaches a frenzied pitch when the day actually arrives for the junior male members of the family to depart to camp. Prior to this all-important event the chatelaine has had considerable dashing about to do in order to collect clothes from the cleaners; obtain parts for a war canoe, the accepted type of footgear and other items necessary for a successful venture in the bush. In order to cheer you along, just consider how peaceful it will be for you after the last farewell has been said at the station with your own angel putting on a good show of complete indifference. The scene of a group of boys departing *en masse* from station to camp is always one to be viewed with apprehension—and not without reason since more bags, bundles, rolls and boys disappear completely in an incredulously short time, as can also vast quantities of chocolate bars.

Having disposed of these all-absorbing personalities temporarily you should be able to relax in the manner which suits your temperament best. If, however, you do have to do something about meals just spend a little time dreaming up dishes which you can run up in one hour or less and still achieve inspired food. This should add minute vacations for you to enjoy, and be sure you do use this "saved" time for fun and lounging.

If you're serving cocktails don't pamper your guests by offering them ready-made hors d'oeuvres to nibble on—let them make their own. A trayful of crisp raw vegetables and seafood served along with a bowl of "dunk" (the correct culinary term, we understand) is the best possible system of service. The dunks are amazingly good, despite the name, and very popular. The basis is usually mayonnaise with variety achieved by adding catchup, chili sauce, cocktail sauce, lemon or onion juice, horseradish and prepared condiment sauces (not all of them at once, please). Cottage cheese is another good base for dunks, moistened with mayonnaise and an assortment of things added to it. For example—

Cheese Curry Dunk

Combine 1 pint (1 lb.) cottage cheese with ¼ cup cream and about 1/3 cup mayonnaise, 1 tsp. salt and 2 tsps. curry powder (plus). Taste to determine desired amount of curry powder.

For soups in a hurry the union of two varieties (from cans of course) is much better than one alone. A clear soup of equal parts of tomato or vegetable juice and consommé garnished with chopped parsley is easy to accomplish and has character. For the more hearty varieties: cream of mushroom, plus an equal quantity of whole kernel corn, plus milk, and garnished with bits of crisp cooked bacon; chicken broth and condensed green pea soup with minced onion (1 tsp.) and chopped mint (1 tsp.) are but two of the countless possible combinations. Create your own medley to suit the occasion and don't omit a garnish—it's the grace note.

A jellied salad can be made and set within the sixty minute limit and your ally is the freezing compartment of the refrigerator. Here's how—

Jellied Vegetable Salad

1 pkg. prepared aspic jelly mix (to make 1 pint jelly)
or
2 cups canned consommé
1 tbsp. gelatine
1 tbsp. lemon juice
½ tsp. salt

Make aspic jelly mixture according to directions on package. If using consommé, soften the gelatine in ¼ cup of the cold consommé and heat ¼ cup of the consommé and dissolve in it the gelatine, add lemon juice, salt and remaining cold consommé. For both aspic mix and consommé aspic turn into ice cube tray and chill for 5 minutes or more in the freezing compartment—take it out when it begins to stiffen (don't let it freeze around the edges), and fold in prepared vegetables which you have assembled in the meantime.

1 cup shredded cabbage
½ cup finely diced celery
½ cup grated carrot
½ cup diced hot house tomatoes
2 tbsp. minced green onion or chives

Fold into jelly mixture and spread into individual moulds or oiled 8 x 8 cake pan. Put back in freezing compartment set at normal control for about 20 minutes but be sure you don't let it begin to freeze—remove to refrigerator shelf at this point until serving time. Amazingly quick and no added trouble to give it the freezing treatment.

This same principle can apply to gelatine desserts, bavarians, and chiffon pie fillings. It's a boon to the dessert-in-a-hurry department with the actual length of time required for the setting procedure depending upon your refrigerator's personality.

This time of year strawberry chiffon pie gets top honors and it can be done in sixty minutes. Unless you have a baked 9" pastry shell on hand we suggest an unbaked graham cracker crust for the background.

Fresh Strawberry Chiffon

1 tbsp. gelatine
¼ cup cold water
3 large egg yolks
½ cup granulated sugar
1 tbsp. lemon juice
½ tsp. salt
1 cup crushed strawberries and juice

Soften gelatine in cold water. Put egg yolks in top part of double boiler along with sugar, lemon juice and salt and mix together thoroughly. Place over boiling water and stir until thick. Add gelatine and strawberries and stir for 1 minute longer. Pour into ice cube tray and set in refrigerator for 5 minutes or longer until it begins to set around the edges.

Then beat 3 egg whites until foamy and add ¼ tsp. cream of tartar. When whites are at the moist peak stage add ¼ cup granulated sugar gradually. Fold this meringue into the cooled strawberry mixture and pour into pie shell. Chill for 30 to 40 minutes. Top with 2/3 cup heavy cream whipped and garnish with big fat red berries. Serves 6.

Graham Cracker Crust

1¼ cups finely rolled cracker crumbs
1/3 cup brown sugar
1/3 cup melted butter or margarine

Combine all ingredients and thoroughly grease a 9" pie plate. Press mixture firmly into bottom and sides with the back of a spoon. Do not spread on rim. Chill well in refrigerator while making the filling.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 5, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Statistics A Poor Argument For Emigrating To U.S.

By MICHAEL YOUNG

Are Canadian workers better off in the United States? The belief that they would be has prompted many a Canadian to move south. Michael Young outlines the difficulties of making statistical generalizations about living costs and satisfactions gained from different wages.

CANADIANS concerned with arresting the outflow of people from our population-poor country to the United States have, in recent years, used comparative cost of living statistics to strengthen their argument for staying in Canada. They have tried to neutralize the temptation of the high wages and salaries offered in the United States by showing that, high as wages may have been in the United States, they still did not compensate for the high cost of living in that country compared with what it was in Canada.

During the immediate postwar years it was not necessary to make an intensive study of living costs in the two countries to see the truth of this argument. More effective and more prompt controls on prices and wages during the war, and more caution in removing them after the war, combined with a more integrated and conservative banking structure kept Canadian prices from skyrocketing under the inflationary pressure which war exerts on any economy.

No Longer Correct?

Currently, though the outflow of people continues, this comparative cost of living argument is less frequently heard — perhaps because, through constant repetition it has lost its force, or, more likely, because it is no longer correct. As late as last year Canadians were still able to regard these comparative statistics complacently; now, however, the figures are less satisfying. The huge market for which the American manufacturers produce has made it possible for them to take the greatest advantage of the economies of large scale production. Though the wage to an American laborer is high, his productivity is also high. There is, consequently, little upward pressure on prices from high wages, while increased output exerts a downward pressure.

As far as the comparative cost of living approach has been used in Canada, it has been used to demonstrate that real wages are pretty much the same in both countries.

Most cost of living studies have been made to support some course of action by a labor union, an employer or a government. In most cases each of these groups is likely to encounter the opposition of one or both of the others. Following one statistical approach, a labor union may demonstrate that the cost of living has risen to such an extent that the wages its members are receiving are inadequate. The employer, if he believes the wages are already adequate, will make use of other figures to show that the demand for a wage increase is unjustified.

This has had valuable results; not the least of which is the demonstration that there are weaknesses inherent in sweeping generalizations about the comparative cost of living in Canada and the United States. The weaknesses of these generalizations stem primarily from the fact that many of the factors which enter an overall cost of living analysis—either as expenses or value received—are not, or cannot be, included in a cost of living index. Family allowances, unemployment insurance, government services, etc. are all factors which must be considered in any calculation of what you get for the money you spend. **There is no reason to include these factors in a cost of living index, but** there is every reason for including them in any comparison made between the cost of living in Canada and the cost of living in the United States. These are values received which in many cases are different in the two countries.

Whether or not it can be said that the higher cost of living in the United States nullifies any wage advantage which Americans may have over Canadian workers depends on whether or not the *specific individual* concerned—not any Mr. Average—will be financially better off if he remains in Canada rather than emigrate to the United States. This poses a very complex problem; the economic well-being of an individual is determined by a great many factors other than the size of his weekly pay cheque and the prices of those commodities which he purchases with it.

In the Vancouver *Sun* for January 11, 1949, Ralph Daly reported a comparison he had made of the family budgets of two industrial workers—one living in Vancouver and one living in Seattle. He concluded that, in spite of higher wages in Seattle, both workers spent all their earnings in supporting their families. The families were the same size.

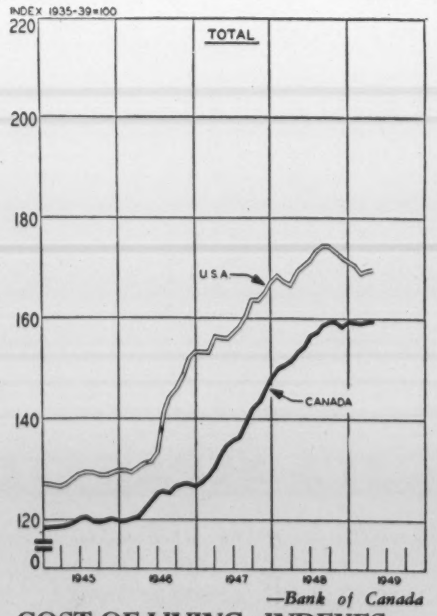
The Vancouver worker put in a 40 hour week at $1.37½ an hour which gave him $55 a week to support himself, his wife, and their two daughters. The weekly budget of this family was estimated as follows:

Income tax	$3.42
Insurance ($2500.)	$1.90
Insurance and taxes on home	$2.00
Pension	$2.80
Home Payments	—
Home maintenance	$1.00
Fuel	$1.15
Light	$0.50
Clothes	$9.68
Food	$20.00
Entertainment	$5.00
Miscellaneous	$7.55
	$55.00

This family does not own a car but owns a home.

For the same 40 hour week the Seattle worker earned $1.54½ an hour which gave him $61.80 a week to support himself, his wife, a son and a daughter. The week's earnings were spent in the following manner:

Income tax (estimated)	$4.18
Insurance ($2800.)	$1.75
Home payments	$11.11
Home repairs	$0.57
Light and cooking	$1.77
Heat (oil)	$4.00
Car	$4.70
Clothes	$5.75
Food	$20.00
Entertainment	$7.70
Miscellaneous	$0.27
	$61.80



—*Bank of Canada*

COST-OF-LIVING INDEXES — plotted above for U.S. and Canada.

Mr. Daly's conclusion that it took an entire week's earnings to support each family for that period obviously was not intended to show that the cost of living was the same in both cities, for the Vancouver worker has $7.38 more to spend on miscellaneous ways than has the Seattle worker.

Figures by themselves, however, do not tell the whole story. Whether or not, for instance, John Brown of Winnipeg is better off than his opposite number in Chicago is determined not only by the comparative sizes of the respective pay cheques and food and rent bills, but also on the occupation in which the two men are engaged. This factor will determine, among other things, whether a car is a luxury or a necessity. If the job makes a car necessary, then the cheaper cars and the cheaper gasoline in the United States, coupled with a higher wage in that country, will weigh a comparison of the welfare of these two men heavily in favor of the American.

Satisfaction

On the other hand if the occupation of the two men makes a car pretty much of a luxury, the lower prices of cars and gasoline cannot be expected to affect seriously the Canadian's satisfaction with his position. If, however, the occupation in which the two men are engaged is one requiring a great deal of physical exertion, then the lower price in Canada of the kind of food they require could be expected to weigh a comparison in favor of the Canadian in the same way as the lower price of cars and gasoline favored the American.

A Montreal businessman working in a stable industry with a $5000 a year income, his own home and a small family which he has been able to protect with insurance, gets less value received from that part of his tax dollar which goes to support a social security program than does his compatriot who has a smaller income, or a job which is less secure than his own. If, in the United States, the part of the tax dollar of his opposite number which goes to support the U.S. government's social security program is smaller than the Canadian's, then, in this respect, he is not so well off as is the American who is in the same economic class as the Canadian. For the less secure occupations, the position might well be reversed.

Wide Spread

No proper evaluation could be made without a knowledge of the social security programs in the two countries. Moreover, the results achieved with respect to one American city may not be applicable to another one, for the inter-city differences in living costs in the U.S. are widespread.

Considering that this is but one of many factors which must be analyzed before passing judgment on individual economic welfare in the two countries, it would seem that the use of comparative cost of living statistics in argument is subject to rather stringent limitations.

There is apparent in the United States an upward trend in real wages which does not appear to be matched, by a similar movement in Canada as yet. This situation should not, in itself, lead to any hasty conclusions about how much better off Canadians would be if they were following their vocations in the United States rather than in Canada; there are other economic factors to consider in weighing the well-being of the individual American against the well-being of an individual Canadian. The next twelve months will show whether the American recession will slop over into Canada, and whether the various Canadian governments can effect a financial policy to fill in the trough of depression more effectively than the Americans. A different political system made possible more effective controls in war; in recession the immeasurables of political pressure and government policy make it impossible to make rigid prophecies about the standards of living in the two countries on the basis of past statistics.

—*Alberta Government*

ALBERTA COAL has been national news this year. Photo shows strip operations in Crow's Nest Pass; 800 tons a day are mined here.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Britain's "Bulk Buying"

By P. M. RICHARDS

CANADIAN exporters who formerly sold—or had a chance to sell—their goods to many buyers in Britain and who now do business only with Britain's government are keenly interested in the recent sharp criticism there of "bulk buying". As P. O'D. told us last week in his London Letter, not only was government bulk purchasing unavoidable during the war but it also was profitable, then and after, so long as goods were scarce and prices were rising. But since world prices have been falling, notably on copper, lead and zinc, British manufacturers find themselves at a competitive disadvantage; the government with its large stocks on hand and forward contracts for more at the old figures, has not cut its prices to anything like the full extent of their fall on world markets.

The Conservatives are demanding that the government discontinue bulk buying. However, British economist Paul Einzig maintains that if the Socialist government were replaced tomorrow by a Conservative government, bulk buying would continue, though possibly not to its present extent. For it is closely linked with the policy of stimulating trade within the British Commonwealth and also with the policy of bilateralism, which are Conservative policies as well as Socialist.

Postwar economic experience has made most Britons realize the desirability of greater reliance on supplies from Commonwealth countries, which have been generous in trade negotiations, and less dependence on foreign countries such as Argentina and Russia which have driven hard bargains. The British view is that if the Dominions are to feel justified in expanding their productive capacity to meet British needs, they must have assurance that they will always be able to sell their increased output on the British market. Such an assurance can only be given convincingly in the form of long-term bulk buying contracts, reinforced by the government's declared policy of maintaining the system of bulk buying.

Under the bilateral trade pacts, too, it is deemed essential that the government should be able to effect bulk buying. Dr. Einzig makes the point that under the bilateral system it is often inevitable that goods should be bought above their world market prices for the sake of balancing trade between the two countries concerned. Private firms could hardly be expected to overpay world prices. They naturally want to buy on the cheapest market.

In theory that is, of course, the ideal state of affairs, and Einzig says that hopes for a return to it after improvement of the British balance-of-payments position have not been given up. It seems, however, that for some time, at any rate, the British government could ill afford to abandon the bilateral system, which, in spite of its many obvious disadvantages, is a necessity under existing conditions.

In the recent debate on bulk buying in the British House of Commons, critics of the system argued that while it produced satisfactory results during the period of rising prices, it should be discontinued now that a falling trend has set in. This point of view was not accepted by the Minister of Supply, Mr. George Strauss, who maintained that if Britain was glad to rely on certain producers during periods of rising prices it could not and should not abandon them when prices were falling. In his view, it would not be sufficient if the government merely carried out the letter of the contract by accepting delivery under existing forward agreements at a loss; it would be necessary to enter into new agreements, even at the cost of sustaining further losses, precisely in order to give producers the degree of assurance needed to make it worth their while to expand their production.

No Hard Bargains

In view of the fact that Canada and some other producing countries abstained from driving hard bargains while prices were rising, undue advantage should not be taken of the change from a sellers' to a buyers' market, Strauss believes.

Dr. Einzig says that beyond doubt the British government has committed many errors of judgment in concluding bulk purchase agreements. The government's defence is that since it has engaged the services of leading experts in each commodity market, and since it has access to information not usually available to private firms, it stands at least as good a chance as the latter to form a correct judgment, and that its mistakes might well have been committed by private firms if they had been in charge of operations.

Despite all this, it is undeniable that bulk buying places British industrial firms at a considerable competitive disadvantage from time to time, and that there is strong pressure in favor of a restoration of free markets in base metals, cotton and other commodities. Einzig believes that the trend is moving slowly but surely in the direction of a return to free economic activities.

Commercial Uses Are Sought For Canada's Titanium

By L. J. ROGERS

Canada is forging ahead with a pilot plant for the commercial production of titanium. This newest light metal is now being tested for a wide variety of applications where its lightness and strength make it valuable.

IF AND WHEN the newest of the light metals family, titanium, attains the industrial importance of its older brothers, aluminum and magnesium, Canada will almost certainly be an important supplier of the silver-greyish metal that is as strong as steel, as resistant to corrosion as nickel and midway between steel and aluminum in weight. Today research experts of a dozen major U.S. and Canadian companies are measuring the qualities of the new metal against their needs in making such diverse products as jet engines, armaments, marine hardware and automotive engine valves.

The Canadian company which is supplying some of the titanium for these widespread tests, Dominion Magnesium Ltd., hopes that fairly large-scale orders for at least one of these potential industrial uses will be placed in the near future. Meanwhile this company, which pioneered in the wartime production of magnesium in Canada, has completed its plans to step up its present small-scale production to meet the expected demand. Using a Canadian process, developed by a Dominion Magnesium metallurgist, Douglas Rostron, working with consultant Dr. L. M. Pidgeon, the company now produces several hundred pounds of pure metallic titanium a day from a small pilot plant, and it has been able to dispose of this production steadily to companies experimenting with the metal ever since production was commenced last year.

The other commercial producers of metallic titanium on the continent., use a different process of manufacture, and so far the Canadian company seems to be able to make the metal at a lower cost. Dominion Magnesium's present pilot plant output is priced at $4.00 a pound, as compared with $5.00 a pound for Dupont. It is estimated that the price can be reduced to $1.50 a pound, when production can be commenced on a larger scale.

At this price, titanium would be getting down towards the price range of materials like nickel, bronze and special steel alloys, which it might displace for certain purposes. Nickel, for example, sells for 40 cents a pound, stainless steel at 50c, but they weigh practically twice as much as titanium, which halves the price differential between the metals. Nickel's specific gravity is 8.8, that of titanium 4.5. Titanium is about 50 per cent heavier than aluminum, which has a specific gravity of 2.7, but is little more than half as heavy as steel, at 7.9.

The new metal's two other chief advantages lie in its strength and in its resistance to corrosion. Titanium's tensile strength, at 100,000 pounds per square inch, is equal to that of steel, while its relative yield strength is also high, at 90,000 pounds per square inch. This means that titanium has remarkably great strength in relation to its weight—a virtue much esteemed by the aircraft industry.

No Corrosion

Entirely inert, or only mildly attacked in most normally corrosive substances, titanium holds much interest for all industries dealing with chemicals, as well as for makers of marine equipment and other specialized products. Salt water, which attacks such a normally resistant alloy as stainless steel fairly quickly, has no apparent effect of any kind on titanium. Strips of titanium immersed in salt water for six months show no sign of corrosion.

Titanium has not been so late coming into commercial production because of its scarcity—actually it is the fourth most abundant of all metals in the earth's crust, ranking after aluminum, iron and magnesium. Its development, as a commercial metal, was held back first because of its habit of uniting with oxygen, carbon and nitrogen at the high temperatures needed to smelt the metal. By the time this problem had been solved, around 1912, by using electricity to melt the pure metal in a vacuum or in a furnace filled with an inert gas like argon, the processes for preparing the basic ore for the smelting process, titanium dioxide, had been tied up under patent by a major U.S. paint-chemical combine. These patents are now expiring, encouraging firms like Dominion Magnesium to explore titanium's possibilities—since the basic material, titanium dioxide, will now be available at lower price.

Expiry of these patents opened the way for the development of the huge Quebec deposits of titanium-rich ilmenite ore at Allard Lake, where the Kennecott Copper interests will draw ore to supply the $25 million refinery soon to be built at Sorel. Most of the 250,000 ton annual output of titanium dioxide from this source will, of course, be sold to the world paint industry, but presence of this big source of basic material would give Canadian makers of metallic titanium a definite advantage on competitors elsewhere. (Present price of 20 cents a pound for the pigment will likely drop sharply once the production from Sorel and elsewhere reaches the market. This, in turn, may make possible lower prices in the metallic product.)

Possession of the world's largest deposits of high-grade ilmenite, and one of the world's biggest titanium dioxide refineries, are not Canada's only high cards in this deal. All accepted methods of making metallic titanium are based on direct reduction of the ore, using electricity, and here our cheap and plentiful hydro-electric power resources will be as big a factor in titanium production as they have been in the development of our aluminum industry.

If titanium proves to be the new metal of the atomic age, as steel was the metal of the age of steam, and aluminum made possible the air age, Canada seems to have everything needed for success—raw materials, power and a process to make it.

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Mr. R. L. Warren, Mr. F. D. Chapman, Mr. H. D. Leeming and Mr. J. B. Ridley have been appointed Vice-Presidents of the Company.

Mr. C. S. Mitchell and Mr. Courtland Elliott, C.B.E., formerly Directors, have retired from the Company. The services of Mr. Elliott are being retained as Consulting Economist.

Mr. W. P. Spragge and Mr. W. Robson have been elected to the Board of Directors.

The Members of the Board of Directors, all of whom have been associated with this organization for many years, are

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By Order of the Board.
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Secretary.
June 22nd, 1949.

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Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of ten cents (10c) per share on the issued common shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of September, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of July, 1949.
By Order of the Board.
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.
June 22nd, 1949.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Government Deposit Requirements Safeguard The Insuring Public

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although in Great Britain the system of requiring deposits from companies transacting insurance was abolished in 1946 by the present socialist government, its example has not been followed in either Canada or the United States, where the deposit system has been firmly established.

Deposit requirements impose no hardship on the companies, as they derive all the revenue from the deposited securities just the same as if they were in their own vaults.

IN Canada the value of the deposit requirements of the Dominion insurance law has been amply demonstrated over a period of some seventy odd years. Backed up as they have been for a long time by the highly efficient supervision of the Dominion Insurance Department, these deposit requirements have in many cases furnished the insuring public with an effective safeguard against loss in dealing with companies operating in this country under Dominion licence or registry.

In the United Kingdom up until 1946 the government also required the British and other insurance companies, regardless of their financial strength, to make deposits with the High Court, though British insurance interests, as represented by the British Insurance Association, contended in a memorandum presented to a Departmental Committee some time ago that the establishment of adequate financial requirements would not only obviate the need for deposits which, it was claimed, had little effective value, but would be likely to have a beneficial reaction in favor of British companies throughout the world. However, if it was considered by the Committee that there was some benefit in the deposit system, the Association said it would be willing to act upon that view, though it was in favor of the abolition of deposits, and the establishment of a higher standard of solvency.

It was not until three years ago that effect was given to the views of the Association in this respect by the passage of The Assurance Companies Act, 1946, by the socialist government in Britain. This Act relates to the transaction of insurance by private insurers, and is regarded as the most outstanding British insurance legislation since the principal Act was passed in 1909.

A new and higher standard of solvency was established by the 1946 Act, but the provision in the law which attracted most attention on this side of the water was the one which provided for the abolition of the deposit requirements of the 1909 Act and for the withdrawal of existing deposits by companies which conformed with the higher standard of solvency.

Sir Stafford Cripps, then President of the Board of Trade, a department of the government, expressed his approval of the measure on its second reading in the House of Commons. He said there were very real objections to the earmaking of assets in a particular country for meeting the obligations arising in that country, though the latter method is followed in the case of many countries. His view was if the total resources were pooled rather than scattered in various countries as government deposits, they would be freely available to meet an emergency wherever it might arise.

He also pointed out that the provisions of the Act are the same for home and outside companies. He said: "The Dominion and foreign companies in this country will receive exactly the same treatment as the United Kingdom companies. If they maintain the reasonable standard of solvency required by the present measure, they will be able to carry on their business here without let or hindrance." Thus Dominion and foreign companies have the same rights as British companies to claim the return of deposits made under the 1909 Act.

This was also the occasion on which Sir Stafford Cripps made his oft quoted statement with respect to the attitude of the Government towards the future of the British insurance industry. He said: "The Government have no intention of interfering with the transaction of insurance business by private enterprise save to the limited extent to which insurance at home may be affected by the existing proposals relating to personal social insurance and industrial injuries. It is the desire of the Government that insurance should be in the future as in the past dealt with on an international basis and as business of an international character."

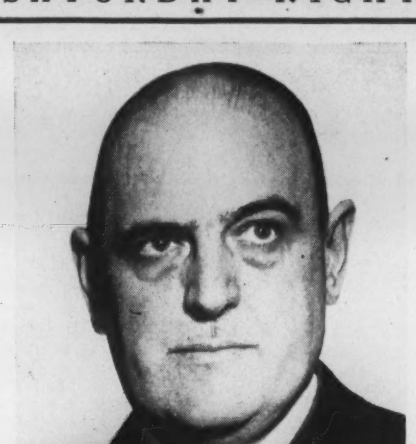
Nationalization

However, if the present socialist government in Britain is returned to power at the next general election, and the proposals of the British Labor Party for the nationalization of the companies transacting industrial life insurance are adopted by the government and put into effect, there will be reason enough for misgivings as to the future of the life insurance business in Britain as a private enterprise. But there will be much opposition to such a nationalization scheme not only by the industrial life companies but by all insurance companies and their supporters as represented by the British Insurance Association.

It is to be noted that the example of the British government in abolishing deposit requirements has not been followed in either Canada or the United States, where the system of deposits has been firmly established. In Canada it has enabled the public to have confidence in insuring with companies from outside as well as inside Canada operating in this country under Dominion registry and whose deposits are held for the exclusive protection of their Canadian policyholders, as the deposits required from companies from outside Canada are ample for the purpose.

During the depression years quite a number of foreign insurance companies either failed and went into liquidation or were placed in the hands of government officials for rehabilitation or reorganization or reinsurance by a solvent company. Several of these companies were doing business in Canada, and in every case satisfactory arrangements were made without delay to fully take care of their Canadian liabilities by way of reinsurance with strong companies licensed in Canada, their deposits with the government at Ottawa being quite sufficient for that purpose, so that their Canadian policyholders did not lose a dollar, whatever was the outcome to other policyholders.

At June 30, 1948, the latest date for which government figures are available, these deposits amounted to the substantial sum of $1,013,693,956, showing an increase over 1947 of $79,697,294. Deposit requirements inflict no hardship on the companies complying with them, as the companies derive all the revenue from the securities just the same as if they were in their own vaults. The only difference—but it is a vital one—between having the securities in the government vaults and in the vaults of the various companies is that in the event of a company getting into a precarious financial condition or going on the rocks, the securities cannot be disposed of or withdrawn from Canada, but are available for the protection of policyholders.



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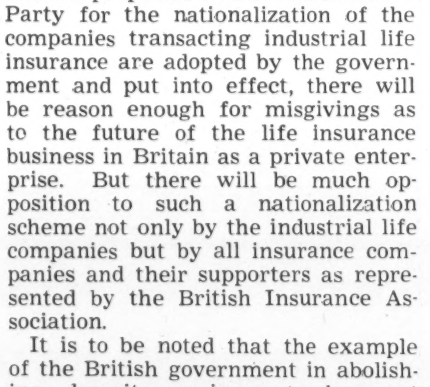

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Will The U.S. Be Isolated By Bilateral Deals?

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The U.K.–Argentina bilateral agreement raised protests in the United States, for it represented the entry of bilateralism into an area in which the United States previously held a competitive advantage. John Marston, writing from London, argues that the U.S. may find itself isolated from the rest of the trading world by the spread of a necessary bilateralism. The gesture for the United States to make is the lowering of tariffs, admitting more foreign goods.

London.

THE U.S. government's objection to the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement, on the ground, primarily, that it is contrary to the agreed principles of multilateral trading, seems to have been successfully resisted by the two parties immediately concerned. Their resistance is fresh evidence of the strength of bilateral trading technique in this long post-war period of adjustment.

The European recipients of Marshall aid have been persuaded to view their problems jointly, and accordingly, to take some steps towards economic unification, thereby, it is hoped, increasing the area of multilateral trading in their part of the world. But such localized action—if it works out in practice — cannot solve any basic problems.

Innumerable minor adjustments are, of course, possible by such means, but it is obvious that, on a broad scale, the West-European countries cannot buy from one another the goods which they cannot afford, unaided, to buy from North America. Roughly speaking, their needs are the same: basic foodstuffs and raw materials. Broadly speaking, their exportable surpluses are the same: finished manufactures.

The U.S.A. and Canada have provided since the war nearly half of the world's exports of foodstuffs. While western Europe has to buy food and raw materials from North America, and cannot find a ready market in North America for its manufactures, there is no evident possibility of eliminating the dollar deficit, which was about $2,300 million with the U.S.A. last year.

Modest Ration

This is the background to Europe's many and extending bilateral pacts with soft-currency countries and with the South American countries, particularly Argentina. Britain has recently arranged to assure its modest meat ration by a pact with Argentina which provides for large-scale exports of coal, oil, machinery, and consumer-goods, many of which Argentina would have bought from the U.S.A. if there were enough dollars.

The U.S. government, not very happy at the prospect of subsidizing foreign purchases of dollar goods indefinitely, is sympathetic towards these efforts to find substitute supplies. But when the search for non-American goods directly threatens a normal commercial export market for American goods the bilateral technique is sharply criticized—as in the case of Argentina.

Hitherto the export side of bilateral trading has not received the attention which it seems to deserve, but it is likely to become more prominent now that competition among exporters is increasing. This is where American objections to pacts which "distort the pattern of trade" are likely to become more vociferous. But just as the Americans become more pressing to sell goods which are not so readily received in the home market, the West-European countries will view bilateral pacts with still more favor, not only because they provide essential goods without expenditure of dollars, but also because they keep open export markets which might otherwise be flooded with American products.

No one can argue that two-way trade is as good as the old style of trade based on the principle that goods were bought in the cheapest market and sold in the dearest, so that, with currencies convertible, a country might buy in large quantities from another country to which it sold nothing directly in return.

Nor, however, can it be argued that the bilateral method is so utterly unnatural that it must ultimately become unworkable. It is a simple fact, for instance, that western Europe produces many manufactured goods which eastern Europe needs, and that eastern Europe has many primary goods to offer in exchange. It might be best for western Europe to sell to eastern Europe, where her goods are wanted, and buy from North America, where the primary products are in many cases cheaper. But as matters are at present West-European goods sold to eastern Europe would not earn currency convertible into dollars; and imports from the dollar area cannot be settled with exports to the dollar area on a sufficient scale, because North America is not a "natural" outlet for western Europe's manufactures. So bilateral trade between eastern and western Europe, if not ideal, is a workable compromise.

The danger is that this system will be carried to the point where there are two—or more—distinct trading areas: broadly speaking, the hard- and the soft-currency areas. Substitution of non-dollar supplies, balanced by exports which the countries lacking dollars no longer attempted to sell in North America, might, in the extreme, reduce Eurasia's trade with North America to a mere trickle.

Such an arrangement would indeed be unnatural. It would certainly not promote a high standard of living in the soft-currency area. For North America, or at least for the U.S.A., it would be disastrous. There are hints that Canada might be won over to the non-dollar area, where some South American states also might find that their best interests lay.

The United States, in such a situation, would be virtually isolated. Therefore, it might be thought, the United States should make the first and biggest contribution towards multilateral trading, by breaking down her tariff and opening her market to the world's goods.

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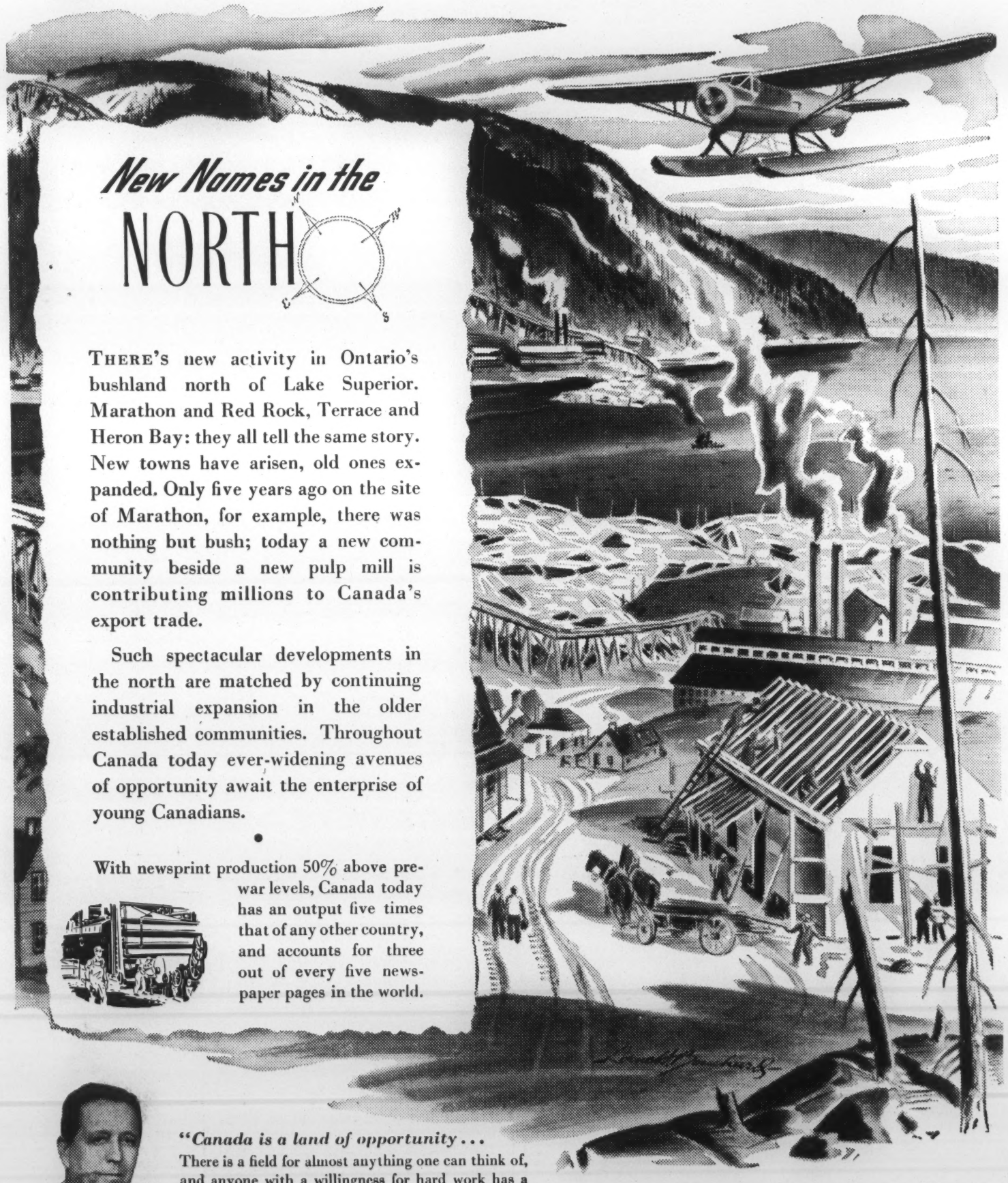

New Names in the NORTH

THERE'S new activity in Ontario's bushland north of Lake Superior. Marathon and Red Rock, Terrace and Heron Bay: they all tell the same story. New towns have arisen, old ones expanded. Only five years ago on the site of Marathon, for example, there was nothing but bush; today a new community beside a new pulp mill is contributing millions to Canada's export trade.

Such spectacular developments in the north are matched by continuing industrial expansion in the older established communities. Throughout Canada today ever-widening avenues of opportunity await the enterprise of young Canadians.

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With newsprint production 50% above pre-war levels, Canada today has an output five times that of any other country, and accounts for three out of every five newspaper pages in the world.

"Canada is a land of opportunity . . . There is a field for almost anything one can think of, and anyone with a willingness for hard work has a good chance to achieve success", says Donald J. Smith, President of Hornet Industries Limited, Guelph, Ontario.

Hornet Industries Limited, which was founded in 1945, has in this short time achieved remarkable success in the manufacture of chain saws and combustion engines. More than half the production of the plant reaches markets outside Canada. From a staff of only a half dozen men in 1945, Hornet Industries Limited has expanded to three plants in Guelph, employing 296 workers.

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to promote a fuller realization by Canadians of Canada's present greatness

NEWS OF THE MINES

Pickle Crow Gold Output In 1948 Is The Highest In Six Years

By JOHN M. GRANT

PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES, 14-year old producer, in the Pickle Lake area of the Patricia district, in 1948 had the highest dollar production and tonnage treated in six years, and a further improvement is being shown this year. The net profit for the 12 months was $336,740, equivalent to 10.73 cents per share, compared with $245,120, or 7.7 cents per share in 1947, and not only covered the dividend distribution of 10 cents per share, but substantially increased the company's working capital position. Production for the year amounted to $1,631,195 from the treatment of 107,319 tons, for an average recovery of $15.19 per ton, against $1,356,687 from 87.227 tons averaging $15.55 in the previous year. Estimated benefits under government cost-aid were $97,948. Production so far this year is better than last year and in the first four months had an estimated value of $580,000 from 43,287 tons, for an average recovery of $13.43 per ton, with daily tonnage climbing to 361 tons against a rated capacity of 480 tons per day. Net working capital at the end of the year was $1,195,905 against $1,012,312 at the beginning of the period.

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An active program of exploration has been continued by Pickle Crow Gold Mines, and this gave very favorable results with ore reserves being maintained at sufficient to operate at capacity for four and a half years. Total ore reserves at the close of 1948 are shown at 793,355 tons averaging $14.60 per ton (cut grade) for total valuation of $11,582,983, which compares with the previous year's of 803,570 tons with an average (cut grade) of $14.40 and a total value of $11,571,408. The estimate includes only ore in the No. 1 vein down to the 2,450-foot level, and the No. 2 vein down to the 1,225-foot horizon, with no allowance for the Albany River ore, No. 5 vein or other subsidiary occurrences. The No. 2 vein continued to open up very well and further new ore is confidently expected, the report states. Further immediate exploration will be limited to the No. 2 vein while consideration is given to the various plans proposed for the exploration and development of the No. 5 vein and Albany workings. Given encouragement by generally improved operating conditions or a higher price for gold it is apparent the company could expand its development program with considerable promise of favorable results. Re-opening of the Albany River workings is understood to have been included in the current program.

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Underground operations will soon be underway at Castle-Trethewey Mines, in the Gowganda area, which has been closed down since 1931, and gradually surface facilities will be improved and finally restored, Balmer Neilly, president, states in the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31 last. Power was made available March 7 this year. Revenue for the year from dividends earned and sundry sources amounted to $336,086 as against expenses of $100,060, leaving a net profit of $236,026. Current assets at March 31 were cash $166,643, marketable securities at $3,656,203 (quoted market value $5,660,886), and accounts and accrued interest receivable $759. Current liabilities amounted to $23,430.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT in leading establishments in the eight major industrial divisions showed moderate improvement at May 1, reversing the downward movement indicated in immediately preceding months, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The rise in employment was accompanied by a slight advance in total payrolls. Per capita weekly earnings, however, were down slightly from April but above May last year. The advance index number of employment, based on 1926 as 100, stood at 188.6— a new high for May 1—as compared with 187.6 at April 1, and 186.5 at May 1, 1948. Marked seasonal curtailment was noted in logging operations in the eastern and central provinces, but the trend in numerous other industries was favorable at the beginning of May.

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Canadian production of gold in April declined seven per cent from the high monthly total recorded in the preceding month, but was 14 per cent above the corresponding month last year. Output for the month amounted to 325,200 fine ounces compared with 342,700 in March and 286,100 in the same month last year. Production for the four months ended April aggregated 1,284,500 fine ounces as against 1,108,800 a year ago, a rise of 16 per cent.

April production by provinces and territories, with figures for the same month last year in brackets, was as follows: Ontario, 187,400 (172,400) fine ounces; Quebec, 78,300 (64,100); British Columbia, 24,600 (26,500); Northwest Territories, 17,600 (7,000); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 17,400 (15,800); Yukon, nil (91); Nova Scotia, nil (1).

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Retail trade was sharply higher in April when sales reached $669,000,000 and exceeded April, 1948 dollar volume of $573,000,000 by 17 per cent.

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Dollar volume of wholesale sales advanced slightly less than two per cent in April over the same month last year, following a gain of seven per cent in March, an increase of one per cent in February, and slight decline in January.

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Foreign vehicle entries into Canada continued to increase in May, rising 13 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

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Total inventory values in Canadian manufacturing industries appear to have fallen slightly at the end of April for the second consecutive month.

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Stocks of wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 9 amounted to 85,192,000 bushels, down 4,127,000 from the preceding week's total, but 32,465,000 higher than on the corresponding date last year.

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Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on June 17 rose to 21,251,000 pounds compared with 9,677,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Guaranty Trust
Company of Canada
56th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1949, payable July 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1949. By order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY
President & General Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 250

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1949, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June, 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 3rd June 1949

BILL: Hullo Jack, I was hoping you'd drop in! I've been sitting here studying this bulletin about food parcels for Britain, and I think you'd be interested too.

JACK: I know a lot about food parcels for Britain—we send parcels over regularly. It's quite a job to go out and buy all the stuff, bring it home and pack it securely, then take it down to the Post Office and pay about $2.00 postage on each parcel. Then, you never know whether it is going to arrive safely, because pilfering of food parcels in England is getting quite serious!

BILL: Boy you sure do *need to read this Bulletin No. 50! It's about a new Food Parcel Service just for people like you. Listen! "The most food for the least money"—"All top-quality goods"—"Insured, Guaranteed Delivery"—"One price includes contents, packing, insurance, and delivery by registered mail".*

JACK: You mean, mail a cheque and these people do everything else? I've been looking for something like that for a long time! Let's see that bulletin, I want to know what they put in their parcels. Say these look *good!*

BILL: Of course they do. They're put out by our friends Canadian-European Forwarders Ltd., as a much-needed service. Already they are getting letters back expressing thanks for some of the parcels which have been received, and they made a real hit in England. I'm not a bit surprised—as we both know, when Canadian-European Forwarders do a job, it's done right.

FOR FULL INFORMATION ON THE "WELCOME" LINE OF FOOD PARCELS WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR A COPY OF BULLETIN NO. 50.

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In each of the past fourteen years the Province has had a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure after provision for debt retirement and sinking funds. A further surplus has been budgeted for in the year ending March 31, 1950.

We offer as principals, the new issue of—

Province of British Columbia
3% Sinking Fund Debentures
Due June 15, 1964
Denominations: $500 and $1,000
Price: 98.22 and interest to yield 3.15%

A circular containing financial statistics and general information concerning the Province will be forwarded gladly upon request.

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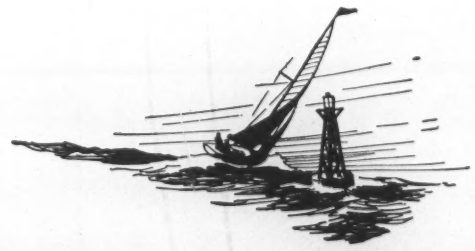

***Your investments* take no vacation**

Your investments are at work for you the year round. But in view of constantly changing conditions, securities require supervision in and out of season.

While engrossed with your vacation — or your vocation—it will pay you to mail us a list of your holdings. We will complete a comprehensive survey of your securities and keep you posted on any developments which affect your investments.

Your inquiry by mail will be answered promptly, but better still, why not come in and talk over your situation with us. In the meantime, write or telephone for a copy of our booklet "Investments."

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